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McGrady to Act in Strike; Invasion Scale Indicated; Lebanon: Deputies Return

The World's Day—November 23, 1943

Boston: Government 'Trouble Man' Visits Hub

Edward F. McGrady, a trouble shooter for the Government in labor disputes, came to Boston to take a hand in the leather strike slicing Massachusetts' production. [Page 2.]

Greater Boston's United War Fund crept nearer its goal today ,total contributions at noon being reported as $6,753,599, leaving only $746,401 to go. [Page 2.]

A Boston house-to-house canvass by war workers for additional labor, and an extensive advertising campaign are proposed as a means of relieving the critical labor shortage in the Greater Boston area. [Page 2.]

Henri Hoppenot, Minister Plenipotentiary, Delegate to the United States of the French Committee of National Liberation, visits Boston to attend opening of exhibition of 19th century French Art and plans to fulfill hope of 20 years by visiting oriental collections at Museum of Fine Arts. [Page 5.]

Massachusetts State Police are still seeking source of anti-Semitic literature, much of which has been circulated in war plants, Navy yards and among servicemen. [Page 2.]

Washington: Large-Scale Invasion Indicated

Indicating large-scale plans for future invasions by American armies, Chairman Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Naval Affairs Committee introduced a bill calling for construction or acquisition of $5,000,000,000 worth of landing craft and auxiliary vessels. Companion legislation appeared in the Senate, where Senator Walsh (D) of Massachusetts introduced a measure authorizing the Navy to build or acquire 1,000,000 tons of landing and patrol craft and 2,500,000 tons of auxiliary vessels.

The Office of Price Administration announced a plan intended to establish more effective control over the return of unused gasoline coupons when ownership of automobiles is transferred. Effective Dec. 1, the plan calls for return of coupons before a car is transferred.

The War Department announced the assignments of Maj. Gen. James L. Collins to command the 5th Service Command with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, and Brig. Gen. Philip Hayes to take charge of the Third Service Command with headquarters at Baltimore.

Continued food rationing in this country for an indefinite period after the war—perhaps on a more stringent basis than at present—was predicted by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

The War Department stuck to its guns on a $130,000,000 oil project in Canada, which Interior Secretary Ickes has said "ought to be junked now." Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson described the program designed to provide gasoline and other petroleum products for American forces in Alaska and Canada—as "a bold undertaking" of which the War Department "is proud" and James H. Graham, Special Assistant to Mr. Patterson, said war needs justified it, in testimony before the Senate War Investigating Committee.

Soft-coal operators and the United Mine Workers continued to confer on developments in their attempt to negotiate a wage agreement. The Southern Coal Producers Association was represented at the conference, leaving the captive mine owners the only major unrepresented eastern group.

President Roosevelt sent Congress a formal request that it do something now about providing mustering-out pay, unemployment allowances and social security for men and women in uniform.

In Europe: Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Return

Acting French Delegate General in Lebanon, Yves Châtaigneau, has announced reinstatement of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies and repeal of the principal sections of the ordinance which had suspended the Lebanese constitution. [First Page, Second Section.]

Evacuation of Samos, Greek island off the Turkish coast, was announced by the British today, making the third important island of the Aegean from which they have been driven by the Germans.

German generals, now prisoners of war in Russia, are reported to have renounced their oath of allegiance to Hitler and removed their rank insignia in protest against German crimes in occupied territories, according to the British Radio in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

R. Henry Norweb, new United States Minister to Portugal, has arrived in Lisbon. Mr. Norweb has served as Ambassador to Peru for the past three years, and will hold the personal rank of Ambassador during his service in Lisbon.

Reports that Marshal Pétain is ill or has resigned as Chief of State in the Vichy Government are "absolutely unfounded," declares the Vichy French Legation at Lisbon in an official statement.

Saboteurs in Copenhagen blew up a hangar filled with planes and set a chocolate factory afire, according to reports from Denmark which pointed out that these incidents followed the execution of two Danes by the Nazis.

French workers, forced to parade through the streets of Vienna on Nov. 11 in tribute to the memory of German soldiers, were cheered by the Viennese who shouted "Long live the French Republic," the Swedish newspaper Stockholm Tidningen, states.

National: War Contract Renegotiation Decried

Edward G. Budd, Philadelphia manufacturer, asked that Congress eliminate war contract renegotiation, which he said had worked "untold damage" on industry and threatened "the well-being of millions of our people."

The special War Labor Board panel closed its hearing in New York in the 16-months-old dispute between recording firms and the American Federation of Musicians, and Arthur S. Meyer, Chairman of the New York State Mediation Board, announced the panel's decision probably would be made within five to eight weeks.

A contract was signed between United States Steel's subsidiary, Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, C. I. O., Gavin MacPherson, Administrator of Local 16, announced in Jersey City, N. J.

Former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, now a lieutenant commander in the Navy, was unanimously indorsed by the Minnesota Republican State Central Committee for the 1944 Republican nomination for President.

Because four Latin American members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration said they could not make full contributions, a recommendation was before the UNRRA Council meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., which would leave the door open for the countries to give only what they are able. Delegates from Bolivia, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, and Panama said in committee that they believed home conditions would not permit them to meet the contribution formula adopted by UNRRA.

Americas: Argentine Cereal Harvest Promising

Success of the Argentine Government's policy of encouraging increased production of cereals to meet postwar demands, was revealed in the Ministry of Agriculture's announcement that 1943 harvests will show substantial gains.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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The Weather

Cold—Rain—Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

OPA Rechecks Evidence On Fish Ceilings

Little substantial change expected despite tie-up of fishermen's boats in ports of New England.

Officials of the Office of Price Administration in Washington announced today that they are re-examining the evidence which caused them to put a price ceiling on fresh fish, but there was no sign that any substantial change in that ceiling was to be forthcoming from the protests now being made by New England fishermen and the New England fishing industry.

The OPA's position in the current strike is that under the ceilings which have been authorized in the interests of the consumer, the fishermen are better off than any time during the past decade except for the inflationary prices which prevailed in 1943.

It is pointed out that for the first time the OPA imposed price control on fresh fish. Previous to that there had been a degree of control applied to some types of processed fish, but no control on the cost of fresh fish.

The 1942 Average

Wren the OPA put the price ceilings on fresh fish they fixed them at figures that were just equal to, or in some cases above, the 1942 season average. The 1942 season average was well ahead of anything the fishermen had received for their fish in the last 10 years, the OPA explained.

However, in establishing these ceilings at or above the 1942 average, OPA cut sharply back from what the fishermen had received in 1943, because in 1943 they had increased almost as much over 1942 as 1942 had increased over the five-year period preceding it.

The OPA recently met with a delegation of Boston union and fishery interests and has agreed to recheck the data on which the price decision was taken.

A further statement is expected in the near future. A slight upward revision would be conceivable and the best information is that the OPA intends to stick substantially to its decision which it considers profitable to the industry and a necessary protection to the consumer, according to the OPA position as stated in Washington today.

Inquiry Urged

Congressional investigation of the fish strike situation was urged today by Prof. Colston E. Warne of Amherst College, consultant for the Co-ordinator of Fisheries of the Department of the Interior.

Professor Warne made public a letter he had written to Representative S. O. Bland (D), of Virginia, chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House, recommending that the committee conduct hearings in Boston.

While not endorsing the fishermen's position, Professor Warne, who has been in Boston studying the problem, told the Chairman of

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Governor Proclaims Dec. 5-13 As Massachusetts Bible Week

Daily reading of the Bible was commended to every citizen of the State as a "patriotic religious exercise" by Governor Saltonstall in a proclamation issued today naming Massachusetts Bible Week as Dec. 5 to 13.

In issuing an annual Bible reading proclamation, Governor Saltonstall has pioneered. This year a number of other Governors are following the precedent he first set in 1940.

The Bible is the "one thing that bridges the dividing gaps of race and creed and language, and offers the truth which alone can bind the world together in brotherhood and good will," the Massachusetts Governor declared in his message today.

"Let us build the America of tomorrow," he concluded, "on the abiding truths of the Enduring Word."

The Governor's repeated encouragements of Bible reading have coincided with Universal Bible Sunday sponsored by the American Bible Society in normal times in more than 40 countries. This observance has been growing for the past 30 years.

Intelligent Reading

Each year the Massachusetts Bible Society has co-operated with the American Bible Society, and has made available for the pastors of the state posters, pamphlets and other literature to assist in the promotion of intelligent reading of the Bible.

This year's poster has for its background the popularity of the Scriptures among the men in the armed forces of our country. It is based on an official Army photograph of a soldier reading his New Testament in the jungle.

The poster is being sent to 2,300 pastors by the Massachusetts Bible Society and to 35,000 over the rest of the country by the American Bible Society.

"The Governor's proclamation is greatly appreciated by the pastors of the State, many of whom make it their custom to read this annual message to their congregations on the Sunday inaugurating Bible Week," said Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society.

The proclamation follows:

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
By His Excellency
Leverett Saltonstall, Governor
A Proclamation
1943

For two years our nation has been engaged in a terrible war. Everything most Christian and

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Heavy RAF Raid Leaves Berlin Ablaze; Americans Invade Third Pacific Isle; Roosevelt Asks Job for Every Soldier

Message to Congress urges Federal aid in readjustment period directly after war.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—New Federal guarantees which will help assimilate some 26,000,000 servicemen and war workers into peacetime employment were recommended to Congress in a Presidential message which the White House sent to the House and Senate at noon today.

"What our service men and women want, more than anything else, is the assurance of satisfactory employment upon their return to civil life," the message said. "The first task after the war is to provide employment for them and for our demobilized war workers."

President Roosevelt advocated three measures to make this possible and urged Congress to enact legislation which will:

1. Help service men and women tide over the difficult period of readjustment from military to peacetime employment by providing funds for payment of a uniform, reasonable mustering-out pay on a monthly installment basis.

2. Provide unemployment allowances for members of the armed forces who are not able to obtain employment within a reasonable time after demobilization until they can reasonably be absorbed by private industry.

2. Make it possible for members of the armed forces to obtain credit under the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance law during their period of military service.

Mr. Roosevelt's message commended the "generous program of benefits for servicemen and widows and dependents of those killed in action" which Congress already has enacted and pointed out that a previous message had dealt with the need for providing educational and training opportunities for members of the armed forces who desire to pursue their studies after discharge.

The President's statement to Congress remarked that there will be skeptics who will question the nation's ability to make the necessary plans to meet the problems of unemployment and want after the war just as they questioned the wartime production goals. But he was sure that together, industry, labor, and government could solve them if they were tackled with the same unity of purpose and ingenuity and resourcefulness.

"We must not lower our sights to prewar levels," the message said. "The goal after the war should

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Text of Roosevelt message to Congress on aid to servicemen and women. Page 9.

Official United States Coast Guard

Spars March On to Victory

Symbolic of young American womanhood helping to speed our victory, the SPAR color guard above marches forward to victory. This week the Spars celebrate the first anniversary of their founding. The celebration inaugurates an intensive recruiting drive to enlist more women in the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard, thus releasing more Coast Guard men for combat duty.

Germans Put Out New Peace Feelers, Emphasize Allied Setbacks in Levant

By Charles Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The swift round of high diplomatic conferences, and speculation over a possibly current Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting, have inevitably given impetus to reports of German "peace" offers.

A note of caution is sounded by informed diplomatists whenever they discuss this subject. For peace feelers so often are accompanied by the assumption that their existence means the Germans are ready to collapse. They mean nothing of the sort. They are, rather, a continuing element in the military campaign, as characteristic as the tactical formulas laid down by Clausewitz himself.

But a new note has crept into the details of German peace maneuvers in recent weeks. It is this which makes the covert diplomacy of the Nazis worth recording.

It is that the "offers" to Russia no longer are made on the basis of military equality, but of concession.

One Example Cited

The most striking example lies in one of the conditions reported to have been offered by Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenberg, former German Ambassador to Moscow. In the Bulgarian Capital of Sofia last month he is known to have met V. G. Dekanozov, former Russian Ambassador to Berlin.

He is said to have agreed that the Nazis would deliver "several thousands" of their own party members and military commanders into Russian hands for execution as "war criminals."

An immediate caveat must be entered regarding this report. It cannot be proved. But despite its fantastic implications, it is not out of line with the possibilities of

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Parley of Allied Chiefs Grows in Potentiality

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 23

The long-awaited conference between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin, which reports from abroad indicate is imminent, assumed greater potential proportions today as rumors circulated in London that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek might participate.

In keeping with the strict official silence which has been maintained here in connection with all reports concerning a possible meeting of the American, British, and Russian statesmen, the rumors concerning General Chiang passed without comment.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 23—Events in the eastern Mediterranean isles and in Lebanon cause both the Allies and the Germans to scan keenly the horizon of the Levant for the next developments. Nazi propaganda announces glibly that possibilities of Allied landings now are renewed and that the disturbances in Lebanon indicate clearly British imperialist aims in the Levant even against their French allies.

The British public received the news of the surrender of Leros and the possibility of the same early fate for Samos with misgivings, while Germany's press played up the development as if it were a major victory of the war.

The Reich press leads with interpretations such as these: (1) That the dangers of any major Allied landings in the Aegean Sea have been eliminated; (2) that British naval supremacy is ineffective, since the British cannot control or maintain air-supply services, and (3) that with the entire Dodecanese in their hands, the Germans have the initiative as far as the Balkans are concerned.

German comment can be sum-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Allied Strategy in Pacific Forces Japan to Split Defense

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The direct implications of the American advance in the Gilbert Islands are fairly obvious.

This is a thrust into Japan's vital island defense shield. It is a serious, powerful thrust just as obviously intended to carry on through the Marshalls and probably to Wake as the original landing on Guadalcanal was intended to carry on through the Solomons to Rabaul.

If successful, it will tear a great hole in Japan's outer defenses, expose the naval base of Truk to attack, and perhaps open the way to the Philippines and the South China Coast.

It also brings a greater amount of rising American naval power into play.

But is has a general meaning beyond this specific meaning. This is the opening of a new front against Japan—not a "second front," but a "sixth front" which further segments Japan's defensive resources already heavily strained by the five fronts on which it is now waging open war.

The war in Europe illustrates graphically the importance of opening new fronts to bring Allied resources to bear. Germany won its great victories when it was fighting a "one-front war." It wiped out Poland. Then it concentrated everything on France. Then Britain was so weak Germany could leave a corporal's guard on the Channel and concentrate, first on the Balkans, then on Russia. Until the landings in Africa Berlin never was required

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Patton Apologizes to Officers And Men for Striking Soldier

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 23 (AP)—It was disclosed officially today that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., had apologized to all officers and men of the Seventh Army for striking a soldier during the Sicilian campaign.

At the same time, Allied Headquarters said that correspondents might reveal all of the facts they knew of the incident which since last August has been one of the main subjects of discussion among soldiers in this theater.

While General Patton was not relieved of his command of the Seventh Army, and was not given a formal reprimand, he received a castigation from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower such as has seldom been administered to a commander of an Army.

Today's disclosure came 16 hours after an official headquarters statement saying, "General Patton is commanding the Seventh Army, has commanded it since it was activated, and is continuing to command it. General Patton has never been reprimanded at any time by General Eisenhower or by anyone else in this theater."

The story is a strange one—the story of a General, whose excellence is admitted by all, who in the heat of battle lost his temper and later admitted he was wrong and made amends.

The incident occurred early in August when the Sicilian campaign was in one of its most critical periods.

General Patton visited the evacuation hospital and went among the wounded, trying to cheer them. He patted some on the back, sympathizing with them.

He then came upon a soldier sitting on a cot with his head buried in his hands, weeping.

"What's the matter with you?" General Patton asked, according to persons who were in the hospital tent at the time.

The soldier mumbled a reply which was inaudible to the General. General Patton repeated his question.

"It's my nerves, I guess I can't stand shelling," the youth was quoted as replying.

General Patton thereupon burst into a rage. He called the soldier a "coward," "yellow belly," and numerous other epithets, according to those present. He ordered the soldier back to the front.

The scene attracted several per-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

German counterattacks fail in Russia and Italy; British report Samos evacuated.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Berlin is an inferno of flames and wreckage today following a record raid by 1,000 British and Canadian bombers.

American troops and Marines continue to make steady, albeit slow, progress in the Gilbert Islands of the Central Pacific after extending their invasion to a third atoll.

These two developments easily dominate a 24-hour global war panorama that also has seen a complete halting of the German counterdrive in Southern Russia; an abortive Nazi counterthrust on the Eighth Army front in Italy, and the start of a determined new Japanese offensive to open the way to China's Hunan Province Capital of Changsa.

It was officially announced in London that 2,300 long tons of explosives had been dropped on Berlin last night, equalling, if not exceeding, the tonnage dropped in the great raid that laid waste Hamburg. A long ton is 2,240 pounds. The heaviest single German raid on London at the height of the Battle of Britain saw only 450 tons unloosed. Swedish dispatches said the latest RAF assault badly battered the center of Berlin and that great fires were raging out of control. One Swedish newspaper gave a preliminary estimate of 10,000 killed and injured.

The intensity of the raid, following so quickly upon the great Nov. 18 attack, indicates the Allied air commands are determined to obliterate Berlin as a useful German war center. One of the most significant operational aspects of the raid is that it was carried out by pilots who were virtually flying blind. Apparently no more than a handful of the bombardiers caught a glimpse of their targets. Clouds were so heavy over the city the Nazis sent up only a few fighters and their searchlights could not locate the attackers.

Six months ago the RAF would not have ventured out on such a night. But weather is no longer an obstacle. In fact, it now appears the RAF's technical equipment is such that it prefers overcast conditions. The Nov. 18 raid also was carried out in thick weather.

In the developing Gilberts offensive, the forces of Admiral Nimitz are encountering considerable resistance on Tarawa and Makin atolls, but latest dispatches indicate they are making substantial progress. At the same time, operations have been launched against Abemama, 80 miles south of the other two coral pinpoints.

In Washington, Secretary Knox described the invasions as "the beginning of a new campaign against Japan from the Central Pacific on a much more direct route toward Japan." He said Admiral Nimitz had two principal objectives—i. e., to drive the Japanese out of the mandated islands and to shorten by several hundred miles American supply lines to the Southwest Pacific. The assaults also open the way for a pincers move against Truk, and, as pointed out elsewhere in these columns, they disperse Japan's diminishing striking and defensive power.

Meanwhile, the British have announced the evacuation of Samos, third Aegean island to fall to the Germans.

Berlin:

City Reported Crushed By Weight of Bombs

Firsthand accounts from Berlin correspondents of Stockholm newspapers told graphically how the destruction inflicted by 1,000 RAF and Canadian heavy bombers ran

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Anti-Semitic Propaganda Speeds Search for Sources

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

State Police detectives are still seeking the sources of a large quantity of virulent anti-Semitic literature, much of it believed Nazi-inspired, which has had wide circulation in Massachusetts during the past year, it was disclosed today.

Believed by civic leaders and State Police officials to be part of an organized plan to destroy national unity and morale and to impede the war program, it is held significant that emphasis in distribution of the literature has been in war plants, Navy Yard and among the armed service of the country.

In his recent report to Governor Saltonstall on the anti-Semitic disturbances in Boston John F. Stokes, Commissioner of Public Safety, said the dissemination of anti-Jewish propaganda appeared to be organized and should be dealt with immediately.

An analysis of the literature, prepared by the New England Regional Office Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and turned over to the State Police for study, discloses what appears to be an attempt to spread the Nazi line that Jews are responsible for the war; that Jews are shirking their patriotic duty; and that Jews are profiting on war created shortages.

Began in 1942

First shot in the propaganda barrage, according to the Anti-Defamation League, began in September, 1942, when an allegedly humorous poem entitled "America's Fighting Jew" was put into circulation.

This was followed by a scurrilous piece of doggerel called "The First American" which has been circulated throughout the country. Other pieces which shortly put in an appearance were parodies on well-known songs and bore such titles as: "Jewish National Anthem," "The Marine Hymn," and "Praise the Lord and Draft Another Christian."

In May, 1943, the Anti-Defamation League reported, blueprinted copies of "The Marine Hymn" were circulated in the Boston Navy Yard.

A month later, June 13, it was reported that mimeographed copies of the song were found in the press room of the Boston Police Headquarters. The song, it was said, had been mimeographed on regular mimeograph paper and was identical with the version circulated in the Navy Yard except for the addition of four lines at the end.

At Various Points

The same piece turned up, according to the Anti-Defamation League report, at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island, at the Naval Air Base, Quonset, Rhode Island, and at the Walsh-Kaiser Shipyard in Providence.

Believed to be the most widely-circulated piece of this anti-Semitic literature is the doggerel called "The First American." This piece lists heroic military exploits of Americans with Irish names and ends with the last line using an obviously Jewish name as the first American to get four new tires at the ration board.

Many innocent persons, newspapers, and publications, including the official organs of reputable business establishments and even of the training schools for military service were deceived by it, the Anti-Defamation League stated.

Here are some of the places where the "First American" is reported to have been circulated: The clerk's office of a Boston District Court; the Traffic Control Division of the Boston Army Base; tacked on the wall of a tool room in the Watertown Arsenal; pasted on the wall of City Hall; the Bethlehem Fore River Shipyard; the Quonset Naval Air Base, Rhode Island.

This piece also was printed on the front page of "The Masthead," official publication of the United States Naval Training Center at Treasure Island, California, resulting in the issuance of an official Naval order banning use of such material.

Varied Versions

The piece entitled "America's Fighting Jew" appears in varied versions but attempt to carry out the idea that the Jews stay at home while Christians do the real fighting. Most of these versions carry an ominous last verse suggesting that the returning soldiers will deal with the Jew.

Like other literature this has had wide circulation in war plants and military establishments. Other, more casual means of circulating the piece, have been reported by the Anti-Defamation League such as the experience of a Lynn clergyman.

While waiting for a bus at a terminal, the clergyman said he was approached by a bus driver, who inquired if he were a Jew. The minister replied that he was not, and then asked why the inquiry. The driver took a printed card from his pocket and said, "Take a look at this." It was a copy of "America's Fighting Jew." Upon reading the poem, the minister became infuriated, and asked the bus driver what he meant by having such scurrility in his possession and what he meant by showing it to strangers. The busman attempted to defend his position, and the episode ended when the clergyman's bus came.

Still another piece, copies of which are said to have been passed out at the Boston Navy Yard in October, 1943, is entitled "Ode to the Majority Leader," in which United States Representative John W. McCormick is made the target for anti-Semitic abuse as a result of a statement credited to him in which he paid tribute to the part Jews are playing in the war program. The verse attempts to convey the idea that the Jews are merely supplying the uniforms worn by American soldiers.

Some of the literature which the Anti-Defamation League believes has been most disastrous in its effect on civilian morale in war plants is of a vulgar and obscene nature which is too offensive to discuss.

Copies of the Anti-Defamation Leagues' Analysis are now in the hands of the Governor and his Committee on Racial Unity. What recommendations will be made by the Committee for combatting the insidious program is not yet known.

Under the Race Libel Act adopted at the last session of the Legislature, it has ben pointed out, those found guilty of printing or disseminating the literature may be criminally prosecuted. Such action must be initiated by the District Attorney or Attorney General.

Confidence

is the keystone of our success. Our customers continue to turn to us for furs.

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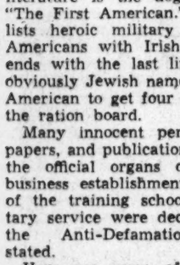


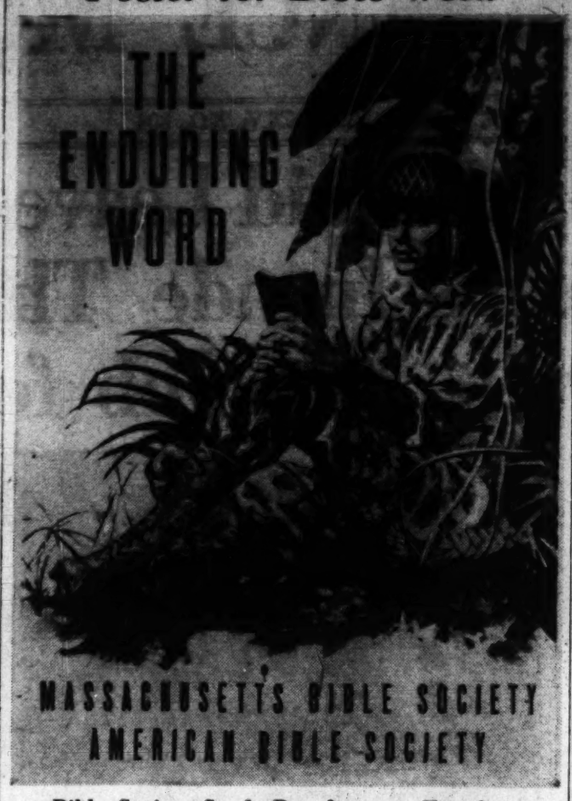
THANKSGIVING SPECIALS

FRESH PASCAL CELERY 19¢ large bunch
Fresh, Crispy, Crunchy

KILN-DRIED SWEET POTATOES 7¢ lb.
HAND-PICKED McINTOSH APPLES 3 lbs. 29¢
PURE APPLE CIDER *Made from Sound apples* 59¢ gal. bag included
MIXED NUTS *Fancy Mixture* 49¢ lb.

OTHER STORES IN LYNN AND LOWELL

Poster for Bible Week



Bible Society Sends Broadcast to Churches

The American Bible Society has distributed the poster to 35,000 pastors over the country. The Massachusetts Bible Society has sent copies to 2,300 ministers in this State. So far in the war the American Bible Society has given 2,789,000 copies of the New Testament to men in the armed forces.

Governor Proclaims Dec. 5-13 As Massachusetts Bible Week

Continued from Page 1

most American has been put in jeopardy by the pagan forces of hate and destruction. In this awful conflict the fate of empires, nations and of civilization hangs in the balance. The one thing that stands unsullied and impregnable is the Holy Bible and its eternal truths of righteousness and liberty. Moreover, it is the one thing that bridges the dividing gaps of race, and creed, and language, and offers the truth which alone can bind the world together in brotherhood and goodwill.

Fortunately more than ever before men and women are turning to the Scriptures seeking messages that comfort and strengthen, values that endure, and a light to guide them in the establishment of a better world. On ships at sea and in desert camps, in far off lands and near-by homes, the living Word of God in a thousand tongues is being read with a new appreciation of its abiding values and its eternal hope.

In view of this deepening conviction, I, as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, designate as Massachusetts Bible Week Dec. 5-13, 1943.

I hereby commend to every citizen of Massachusetts the theme suggested by the Massachusetts Bible Society—"The Enduring Word," urging the daily reading of the Scriptures in the homes of our Commonwealth as a patriotic religious exercise. I also commend to the people of Massachusetts that they attend such observances of the event as may be held in the churches of their faiths. Let us build the America of tomorrow on the abiding truths of the Enduring Word.

Given at the Executive Chamber in Boston, this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and sixty-eighth.

By His Excellency the Governor,
Leverett Saltonstall,
F. W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Originated in Boston

"The Governor of Massachusetts has good historic background for his interest and emphasis on the Bible," added Dr. Singiser. "The Bible Society movement as a matter of fact originated in the State House on Beacon Hill in Boston.

"In 1809, 107 of the foremost citizens of Massachusetts met there to discuss the social and moral problems of that day. Notable in this group were Francis Parkman, the historian, John Quincy Adams, then a United States Senator, Charles Lowell, the father of James Russell Lowell, and Theophilus Parsons, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court.

"The result of their deliberations was the organization of the Massachusetts Bible Society to promote the circulation of the Scriptures to make certain that the teachings of the Bible would be kept alive in the affairs of this Commonwealth."

House-to-House Drive Urged To Find New Boston Workers

A city-wide, house-to-house canvass by war-plant workers for additional labor and an extensive advertising campaign are included in a program submitted today to the Citizens' War Manpower Committee as a means of relieving the critical labor shortage in the Greater Boston area.

Henry J. Nichols, Chairman of the group's Ways and Means Subcommittee, outlined a plan which was drafted after members of the Committee had reported back on similar campaigns put on by representatives of industry and the War Manpower Commission in Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn.

"Your Committee believes," Mr. Nichols said, "that the plan which will enroll the largest number of new male and female workers is the one which gets the story direct to those desired as workers and which is followed up by employed workers from industry, preferably women foremen, making systematic house-to-house solicitations."

Later, at the luncheon meeting, another speaker, Roy F. Williams, Executive Vice-President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, told Committee members that excellent results had been obtained in Springfield, where trained women workers were paid to go out in their neighborhoods and tell housewives just what the individual plants had to offer in the way of hours, wages, and recreation facilities.

Mr. Nichols said that the proposed campaign, designed to reclassify Metropolitan Boston from Group 2 back into the WMC rating of Group 3—with no job restrictions on industry will cost an estimated $50,000.

"It includes district meetings of war-plans executives, newspaper feature stories with photographs, movie trailers, two-minute speakers at motion-picture houses, radio speeches, and certain newspaper advertisements," Mr. Nichols added.

This phase of the program, he continued, would be followed by having competent workers make house-to-house solicitation to enroll new workers, each phase of the campaign timed to stimulate the securing of the needed quotas in this area.

In his report on Springfield, Mr. Williams said that the key to that city's successful solution of the problem was complete control by thetexecutives of the personnel figures, paring down, apparently, padded pay rolls in an attempt to convince the WMC that no labor shortage existed in that area. The "strict honesty" policy and the house-to-house solicitations put the program over, he said.

A somewhat different solution was sought in Hartford, Mr. Williams said, where emphasis was placed on the advertising program, this producing a perceptible boost in work applications at the factory gate and at the United States Employment Office. The canvass in Hartford did not work, however, until workers themselves were used as solicitors, he said.

Talk on Hiring of Women

Raymond L. Wilson, Personnel Director of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Boston, will be the principal speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the Boston Chapter of the National Office Management Association, tonight at Schrafft's R estaurant, West Street, Boston. His subject will be "What One Insurance Company Is Doing to Replace Men With Women."

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OPA Rechecks Fish Ceilings

Continued from Page 1

the Fisheries Committee that a thorough investigation was urgently needed.

In addition to the several thousand fishermen who will be on strike within a week, 10,000 shore workers handling fish will be made idle by the tieup, Edward H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, forecast here today.

Consumers along the Atlantic seaboard, especially in New England, he said, will soon feel the fish shortage brought on by the strike and a serious lack of seafood may develop.

Drastic Shake-up

Hearings in Boston would enable the Fisheries Committee to get at the root of the trouble on the ground and would assist in giving the nation a knowledge of what lies behind this difficulty, Professor Warne said in his letter to Representative Bland. Most of the factual material, he added, can best be obtained in Boston.

"My own reaction is that there needs to be a drastic shake-up in OPA, including the removal of the heads of the Fisheries Division whose unfair actions have precipitated this strike," he continued. "I am not stating that the fishermen were right in walking out in wartime. They had, however, waited several months for the redress of their grievances which were substantial.

"One phase of the dispute which needs special investigation is that of the failure of the OPA to give Boston the customary price differential over competitive ports. It is highly peculiar that OPA, which is now dominantly headed by 'practical men,' should ignore a differential which has long been established in the pricing system of the industry. The result of the present arrangement is that the boats are being diverted to other areas with a resultant loss of time and congestion.

"The price schedules established by OPA seem to have been worked out in haste and are yielding amazing results. The fish buyers are ignoring the classifications between small fish and large fish and are using numerous subterfuges to avoid the current ceiling price. 'Black market' conditions have long been rampant."

Car Registration Stickers on Dec. 31

Registration stickers for 1944 may not be affixed to windshields until noon, Dec. 31, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin has announced, following complaints at the Registry that many drivers have already begun to display their 1944 stickers.

At the same time, the Registrar pointed out that motorists whose cars were not registered in 1943 may not drive on their new stickers until 12:01 a. m. Jan. 1.

Bostonians 'March' To Coast Guard Song

Citizens in downtown Boston swung into snappy marching step at noon today, humming the Coast Guard song as the notes of "Semper Paratus" were amplified over the loudspeaker system of the Boston Committee on Public Safety in commemoration of the first anniversary of the founding of the SPARS, the Women's Reserve of the United States Coast Guard.

Full Speed On Final Lap Of Fund Urged

Greater Boston's United War Fund is nearer the goal—in spite of an $746,401 deficit—than it was at this point in the last campaign, officials disclosed today.

Announcing a total of contributions of $6,753,599 this noon, as the result of a special audit, they were nevertheless encouraged to believe that the drive would reach its $7,500,000 by tomorrow night. In last year's campaign, the Fund was $1,000,000 short of its goal two days before the finish.

Mustn't Stop Running

Joseph T. Walker, Jr., General Chairman, said today, "The Victory is in sight and now is the time to turn on every bit of speed we have. We can't stop running until the tape is broken, and I know that every one of our 30,000 volunteer workers will summon up the strength for a strong-finishing sprint."

Sunday School children of the Greek Orthodox Cathedral at Parker and Ruggles Street, Roxbury, gave $850 to the Fund today, which was turned over to Dwight Rudd, Chairman of the Boston Districts Division by the Rev. James A. Coucouzes. Many towns and cities around Boston were reported today to have given more than their quotas. They included: North Reading, which topped the list with 172 per cent, Wellesley, Sudbury, Wilmington, Chelsea, Weston, Lincoln, Carlisle, Westwood, Acton, Milton, Holliston, Winchester, Norwell, Cohasset, Lexington, Needham, Codman, Canton, Concord, Hingham, and Sharon.

Final Dutch-Treat Supper

A final Dutch-treat supper at the Hotel Statler is scheduled to close the campaign tomorrow evening. On that occasion, the concluding total will be announced.

Chairman Walker this noon asked all workers to get their reports into their local headquarters at once so that they may be added to the Fund without delay. Any person who wishes to contribute to his local headquarters, and doesn't know the location of that office, should call Hubbard 8600 for the information.

The first of the eight major divisions to go over the top was the Financial Division headed by Orson Adams, Jr., who turned the trick this morning. The noon audit showed he had attained 103.4 per cent of his quota. Other divisions were close on his heels.

Gifts of more than $500 each, acknowledged by Fund headquarters today, included the following:

Subscriptions of individuals:
$2,500—Chandler Hovey; Mr. and Mrs. Morris F. LaCroix.
$2,000—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Randolph C. Grew; Dr. Edward P. Richardson.
$1,400—Miss Emily S. Reed.
$1,300—Pine Manor Service League.
$1,010—Harold S. Davis.
$1,000—Daniel R. Beggs; Miss Sanda Countway; Mr. and Mrs. Irvin McDowell Garfield; Mr. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter; Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Mixter.
$910—Dana Hall Service Fund.
$800—Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Boyd.
$750—Miss Deborah W. Sayles.
$600—James S. Draper.
$500—Mrs. Walter Atherton; Lieut. (j.g.) Robert W. Sayles, Jr.; Ellery Sedgwick; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund H. Talbot; Mr. and Mrs. John I. Wylde.

Subscriptions of companies and employees:
$42,000—United Shoe Machinery Corporation and employees [first report].
$25,000—The Employers' Group and employees.
$2,250—Kesslen Shoe Company.
$2,250—H. O. Rondeau Shoe Company.
$2,230—Newton Trust Company.
$1,185—Eaton & Howard, Inc., officers and employees.
$1,150—Thom McAn Shoe Stores.
$1,100—Arthur D. Little, Inc.
$1,000—Brown-Wales Company; Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.; F. C. Donovan, Inc.; Gilman Brothers, Inc.; Hunt-Rankin Leather Company; C. J. Manny Company, Inc.
$831—Construction Industry & the Architectural & Engineering Societies of New England.
$750—Chamberlain & Company, Inc.; Premier Leather Company; S. Strock & Company.
$600—Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company.
$535—Fay Spofford & Thorndike and employees.
$530—Metcalf & Eddy and employees.
$503—Raffi and Swanson, Inc., and employees.
$500—Boston Fish Market Corporation; Chandler & Farquhar Company, Inc.; Gordon, Lowe, Godfrey & Co.; J. Greenebaum Tanning Company; Griess-Pfleger Tanning Company; Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company; Pieroni's; Roberts, Cushman & Grover; Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc.

Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign for 1944 held from Nov. 8 to Nov. 24, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline 46.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 100 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 16.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills 82.
A. Warren Norton, Chairman, One, Norway Street, Boston 15.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston 15.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Our Responsibility

Winston Churchill has reminded us that "the price of greatness is responsibility."

The United States as a nation has accepted terrific responsibilities in the present war. Its citizens have abandoned selfish concentration on their own safety. They have given up their comfort, their treasure, and their lives in the world struggle of right against might. But in spite of all their sacrifices and willingness to share, they cling tenaciously to the thing we, in America, call "our way of life."

Letters written by our boys from battle fronts, messages coming from territory they occupy with the Allies, word received from those who keep vigil in Alaska, and from jungle fighters in the South Pacific, all ring the changes on the same thought. . . . "We will finish this job, but we want to come back home and stay there. This must never happen again. We are here to see that it does not happen again."

Want to Know About Home

"We want to come back home." . . . This is the deep recurrent undertone of letters from overseas. The boys want to know how the folks back home are faring and what they are doing. They want snapshots of family and sweetheart. They want newspapers to tell what is happening back home.

"Back Home" — that is what counts, and that is where we, here on the home front, can help them so that when they do come back things will be as they have remembered them.

Today we have an opportunity to fulfill the responsibility we owe our servicemen, to maintain the way of life they know. The Greater Boston United War Fund, through its 1944 Campaign, appeals for our support. The campaign goal of $7,500,000 will meet only the minimum needs of our Home Front and war service agencies. At no time in the history of united giving has an appeal meant so much, and included so many and such vital needs.

Responsive to the plight of our suffering Allies, as well as to the needs of those within the confines of our own communities, the Fund gives each and every one of us an opportunity to "Give Because We Care."

We will give because we care for the things our men are fighting for and because we want to preserve these things for them and for ourselves and children.

We will give because we care for the thousands of people at home who have not shared in the newer material prosperity that the war has brought to so many families.

We will give because we care for the homes from which the father is absent, whose family proudly displays a service flag in its window, but whose members need the encouragement and the morale building aid that one of our Greater Boston social service agencies can give.

America Is Their Heritage

We will give because we care for the boys and girls whose heritage will be the America we hold in trust for them. Swayed by the fervor of war, not realizing that they are swept by world emotions and vast changes, many of these children need thoughtful care and wise planning for their physical and spiritual development. Such care and planning for out-of-school time is provided by Community Fund neighborhood houses and settlements.

In an area which takes in 54 cities and towns of Greater Boston, the United War Fund is comprised of 264 social agencies whose workers act as friendly guides to families and to individuals; old, young, and middle aged. There is scarcely a condition of living which is not covered by these agencies. Through them and their trained workers, we may express our desire to help one another.

Our servicemen and women share in the benefits of the Greater Boston United War Fund, through USO Service Clubs, where they find "a home away from home," where entertainment, companionship and friendly services, even such humble ones as sewing on a missing button, make them forget, for a time at least, the grim realities of war.

The United Seamen's Service, another Fund partner, brings comfort and relief from the hardships of submarine-infested waters, to sailors of the Merchant Marine who keep the supply lines open between us and our boys, in far flung area of conflict.

Prisoners Wait Behind Walls

Millions of war prisoners . . . many from Greater Boston . . . must wait behind walls of barbed wire until peace is declared. We must get them help . . . and we are getting help to them . . . through the splendid work of War Prisoners Aid, which visits prison camps to distribute books, musical instruments, athletic supplies; and to organize educational classes, handicraft groups and religious activities.

Because the horizon of America has extended beyond its own shores, the United War Fund includes the appeals of those United Nation Relief agencies which are keeping up the heart and hope of our Allies.

When you give to the Fund this year your gift will be shared by Greater Boston's own Community Fund agencies with the National War Fund which includes: USO, United Seamen's Service, War Prisoners Aid, Belgian War Relief, French Relief, British War Relief, Friends of Luxembourg, Greek War Relief, Norwegian Relief, Polish War Relief, Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Russian War Relief, United China Relief, United Czechoslovak Relief, United Yugoslav Relief, Refugee Relief Trustees, U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children.

Truly "the price of greatness is responsibility"—responsibility to the multitudes who cry to us "Give Because You Care."

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cold—Rain—Snow

Boston and Vicinity: Overcast and continued cold with snow and rain tonight and Wednesday, lowest temperature tonight 32 degrees, fresh to occasionally strong winds.

Southwestern Maine: Continued cold with overcast and snow tonight through Wednesday, except occasional sleet in north and east portions, fresh winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Overcast and continued cold with snow tonight and Wednesday, fresh winds.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Overcast and continued cold with snow, except snow mixed with rain near coast tonight and Wednesday, fresh winds.

Rhode Island: Overcast and continued cold with snow and rain tonight and Wednesday, fresh winds.

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 9:00 p. m.: height 8.6 feet.
Wednesday, 9:25 a. m.: height 9.3 feet.

'Jewish Thanksgiving'

"Hanakka—The Jewish Thanksgiving," will be the topic of a speech to be given by Bernard Ginsburg, former State Representative, at the annual meeting and celebration of Corp. Linas Hazedick, a charitable organization, to be held on Sunday evening at 99 Chambers Street, Boston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

In the sixth lecture in the series of 18 talks on "Practices in Book Publishing" given every Tuesday evening at 6:30 p. m., at the Boston University, College of Business Administration, Mr. Edward L. Morss will describe "The Making of a Book."

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William D. Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the Church Edifice, at 8 p. m.

Douglas Bush will talk on "The Recent Dethronement of Milton" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Opn to the public.

Wednesday

Mrs. Tanner will talk on "The Boston Exhibition" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m., and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Sayward will talk on "Museum Treasures." Both are free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

McGrady Here To Confer On Leather Tieup

Edward F. McGrady, considered one of the Government's best labor trouble shooters, came here from Washington today and went directly to the State House where he talked with leaders of the big leather strike.

The spokesmen of the striking independent union who journeyed to Boston from Peabody and Salem for the conference, were James F. Dunn, business agent for the National Leather Workers' Association, the independent, and Joseph B. Harrington, its attorney.

With Mr. McGrady was Major Dale Hill of Washington. The group met with James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, in his offices. The conference lasted several hours.

When leaving Mr. McGrady was queried as to the situation by waiting newspaper men, but replied, "The only people who can talk on this are in Washington."

Mr. McGrady, originally a Boston labor leader, came to national prominence as Assistant Secretary of Labor in the earlier period of the Roosevelt Administration. In 1937 he took charge of labor relations for the Radio Corporation of America, and in 1940 was appointed a special consultant to the Secretary of War.

Production for the Army and Navy is being held up by the walkout of an independent union in the leather area, now in its third week.

The situation of the leather plants unable to get coal or other deliveries was reported somewhat worse today. Well over half the plants in the district appeared to be closed down, a number of others going with limited production, and a few still in good shape, according to industry leaders.

Government intervention was said to be on the way.

Shortage of Milk And Eggs Is Seen Due in Northeast

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—An estimated 36,000,000 consumers in 10 northeastern states face a curtailed supply of milk and eggs by Feb. 1 because of the critical shortage of feed grains in the area, according to a special Governors' Feed Committee report.

Representatives decided after a one-day meeting yesterday to report to governors of the 10 States that the immediate task was "to re-establish a flow of feed into the Northeast which will protect the milk and egg" needs of the area.

"Reports from the various states indicate almost no corn in feed stores, a serious shortage of high protein feed and total feed stocks somewhat less than normal," said a statement by the Committee. The Committee added that the quality of feed was off considerably.

"Principally as a result of this," it added, "milk production in October was off 7 per cent from a year ago in New York State and 15 per cent in Rhode Island with similar decreases in other States." Yesterday's meeting was attended by representatives of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland in addition to New York.

Meat Point Cuts By OPA Forecast

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration is "seriously considering" a general reduction in the ration point cost of all types of meat.

An OPA spokesman, emphasizing that a final decision has not been made, said today that meat supplies for civilians have improved in recent weeks and that the situation warrants a downward revision of point cost.

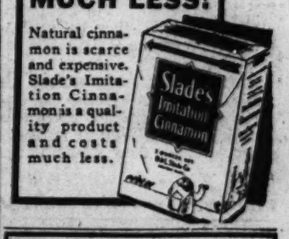
Reduction of beef values would be the first in several months. A cut in pork points was put into effect last week because of increased supplies.

Country Dance Friday

Country dancers from far and near will celebrate Thanksgiving at a square dance on Friday evening in the gymnasium of the Girls' Latin School, the Boston Center of the Country Dance Society announces. Favorite quadrilles and contras will be called by Miss Louise Chapin.

COSTS MUCH LESS!

Natural cinnamon is scarce and expensive. Slade's Imitation Cinnamon is a quality product and costs much less.



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704 Washington 632 Washington
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Liberty Ship to Be Named For Former Monitor Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Among 12 merchant ships now under construction in the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyards in Baltimore, Md., are ones to be named for Willis J. Abbot, writer of sea-adventure stories and former Editor of The Christian Science Monitor; Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot; and Anton J. Cermak, Mayor of Chicago who was assassinated in 1933.

Mr. Abbot, for whom a Liberty-type ship will be launched Nov. 24, wrote some 40 books dealing with American naval history and traditions. He wrote a "Blue Jackets" series based on events in several wars, "Naval History of the United States," "American Ships and Sailors," "Story of Our Navy for Young Men," and "Story of Our Merchant Marine." He also authored "The Nations at War," "The United States in the World War," and "Watching the World Go By," the latter being autobiographical.

The United States Maritime Commission reported that New York Hungarian-Americans selected Mr. Kossuth's name after selling enough War Bonds to pay for the ship. The Czech-American National Alliance of Chicago honored Mr. Cermak after a similar bond campaign.

Others to Be Honored

Others for whom ships will be named include:

Hugh M. Smith, Massachusetts Fish Commissioner and outstanding ichthyologist berfore his passinf in 1941; J. Fred Essary, 1881-1942, Washington correspondent for the Sun papers of Baltimore, and 1928-31 President of the National Press Club.

Ross G. Marvin, Cornell professor who was drowned April 10, 1909, while on the Peary North Pole Expedition; Israel Wheelen, first United States procurement officer, appointed in 1795; Hugh L. Kerwin, 1873-1937, who headed the Department of Labor Conciliation Service.

Joshua B. Lippincott, 1816-1886, Philadelphia magazine and book publisher; Frank R. Stockton, 1834-1902, Philadelphia author of "The Lady or the Tiger;" Robert Wickliffe, Kentucky lawyer and pioneer figure.

A twelfth ship will be named Ammla, the initials of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which provides books for merchant ships, lighthouses, and coast guard stations.

Mrs. Willis J. Abbot of Boston has been invited to sponsor the ship honoring her husband.

Mr. Abbot who passed on in May of 1934, became Editor of the Monitor in 1922, after an already distinguished service in the field of American journalism.

His contributions of comment and interviews with famous statesmen in all parts of the world became an outstanding feature of this paper.

Born in New Haven, Conn., Mr. Abbot was the son of Waldo Abbot who changed the spelling of the family name from Abbott. He saw 50 years of American journalistic and political life in which tremendous changes took place. As a young lawyer, a graduate from the University of Michigan, he went to New Orleans, La., on a visit, where he joined the Times-Democrat, and never even started a law career. Later, he joined the Chicago Times and became its Managing Editor. He served in executive and editorial capacities with a number of newspapers.

The Greek Government decorated him in 1925 and the Rumanian Government in 1927. He sought to further international understanding.

Overseas Military Vote Plan Upheld

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—Support of proposals to permit American military personnel overseas to vote in elections was expressed Nov. 20 by the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments.

Frank Bane, Council director, said after a closed session that the group members "are of the opinion that every conceivable effort should be made to facilitate voting by eligible voters wherever they may be."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts was elected Council President, succeeding Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland.

Other officers named include, First Vice-President, State Senator Grant MacFarland of Utah; Second Vice-President, State Representative Sidney Smyer of Alabama; Third Vice-President, Atty. Gen. Francis A. Pallotti of Connecticut; and Member at Large of the Board of Managers, Governor O'Conor.

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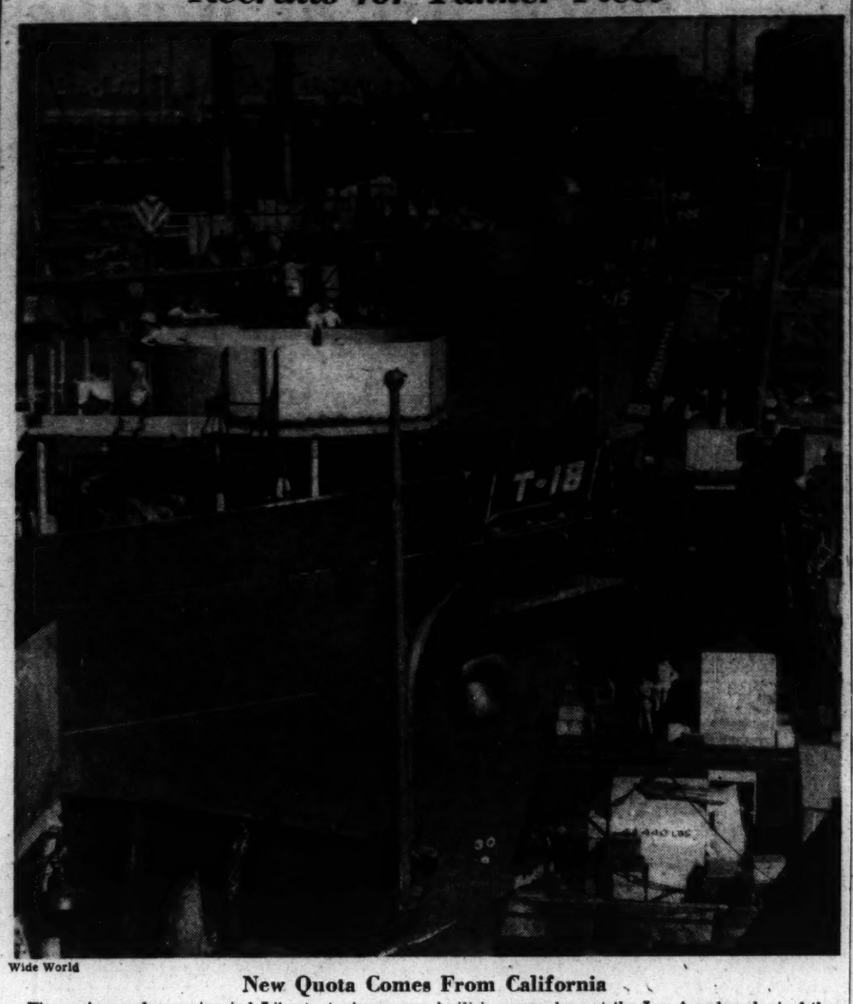

Wide World

New Quota Comes From California

These six newly constructed Liberty tankers were built in seven days at the Los Angeles plant of the California Shipbuilding Corporation. The 42,000 men and women in the huge yards have built nearly 300 ships in a little more than two years.

Turning Point Due in Criminal Reclamation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—A turning point in the reclamation of prison inmates is at hand, due to a sharpened public consciousness of what can be done through educational programs, more humane treatment, improved prison buildings and, most recently, in the development of war industries within institutions, according to speakers at the 73d annual Congress of Correction, sponsored by the American Prison Association.

With a message from President Roosevelt, the Congress closed its three-day session here at the Pennsylvania Hotel yesterday, attended by more than 500 wardens, Prison Board officials, probation officers, crime prevention workers, chaplains and others interested in prison improvement from nearly all the States.

"The improvement of prison production and morale in wartime is an achievement of great immediate moment," the President said. "But prison reform is a problem which will have equal importance in planning for peacetime activities. The curbing of delinquency is one of our great public issues, and our postwar programs must reckon with it."

The progress made in a change of attitude toward the rights of prisoners was stressed by Sanford Bates, member of the Association's Executive Committee, in a talk at a dinner last night.

Public Better Informed

"We have been able, during the last few months, to put before the public the problem of the prisoner more convincingly," Mr. Bates said. "Our forefathers felt they had the right of revenge against the criminal. Later this was called retribution.

"Later we comforted ourselves that through some process of alchemy we could 'reform' them. Today, I think we have an even better word than 'restitution.' I think we are going to discover that one of the surest methods of rehabilitation is to give to the criminal the privilege of service.

"The surest way to reformation, the safest way to rehabilitation is to give to them more and more of this opportunity to give to the community which they have damaged some service. We have discovered that, not through misery, pain, degradation, punishment and discipline is the way to bring in better citizenship training, but to present them the opportunities which you who are assembled here are giving them—a chance to requite for the sins they have committed.

Turning Point for Prisoners

"And so I say to you, this conference has marked a turning point in the whole effort of reclamation of the prisoner. Our task is to discover and develop and utilize the things that are fine and noble and to put these qualities to work for the regeneration of society and the bringing in of a better world."

One of the resolutions adopted at the Congress was that in which Gov. Ellis Arnall, of Georgia — where the overhauling of brutal methods of prisoner treatment has just been undertaken after action by the State Legislature—was praised for his leadership in prison reforms.

"We are commending the Governor of Georgia and his Administration for taking initial steps to make the prison system of that great State conform to the best practices in the field of penology," the resolution said.

The Commissioner of Correction for the State of Georgia, Wiley L. Moore, declared in an interview that he believed 80 per cent of the people of Georgia were behind the Governor's move for reform. All "chain gangs" save five have been abolished, he said, and these will go before the end of the year.

Time for Brutality Past

"There has been a lot of cruel treatment of prisoners, but today there are a good many people who don't believe in it," said the Commissioner, who is a businessman giving his time without compensation to the work of changing the setup in Georgia corrective measures.

"If a man commits a crime, the first thought has been to put him in the penitentiary. What he needs is (1) education, and (2) vocational training to a kind of work to which he is best adapted. This means that he can take a new lease on life, aided by mental, physical, and moral improvement."

John L. Sutton, Director of a Children's Aid Society in Mississippi, told how, while corporal punishment is still administered in his State, conditions have improved in the State institution through the efforts of a warden of the kindly type who takes an individual interest in each of the inmates.

Prisoners Now Producers

Exhibits of articles made by prisoners in federal and state institutions were shown in connection with the convention. In the federal prisons.

The Association recorded its "unstinted praise of these men and women who serve their country though denied the opportunity for full service" in another resolution expressing sympathy to the mother of Arthur St. Germaine, Massachusetts prisoner who passed on as a result of a medical experiment to which he voluntarily submitted for the sake of the war effort.

"The psychological effect of contributing to the war effort upon prisoners cannot be overemphasized," Sam A. Leishohn, Chairman of the Committee on Prisons and National Defense, declared last night in accepting one of the four certificates of merit for outstanding service through participation in the development of the program of using prison labor in factories and on farms in the war effort. Other recipients were Lewis E. Lawes, formerly Warden at Sing Sing, now consultant to the Federal Government's Prison Industries Branch; James V. Bennett, Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, and Dan Turner, formerly Governor of Iowa, now consultant to the War Production Board.

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President Gets Bill to Draft Dads Last

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The new draft bill, designed to postpone induction of dads by placing pre-Pearl Harbor fathers at the bottom of a nation-wide draft pool, reached the White House and an uncertain fate today.

Because the measure, passed by the Senate on a voice vote yesterday, divorces the War Manpower Commission from over-all control of Selective Service, friends of Paul V. McNutt, WMC Chairman, believe there is an even chance that the President may veto the measure.

Selective Service officials doubted that the bill, if signed by the President, would radically alter the drafting of fathers, under way generally since Oct. 1. They claim that draft boards generally had noted the imminent Congressional legislation and placed fathers last on their lists or delayed calling dads until the Congressional debate should end.

National Pool Proposed

The bill goes further than merely ordering that dads be placed last on local draft lists, specifying that fathers of children born before Sept. 15, 1942, be placed in a national pool and their induction postponed if there are any nonfathers available for induction anywhere in the United States.

Many senators questioned whether the measure would have any widespread effect in view of an "escape clause," written in at the request of draft officials, providing that drafting of fathers shall be delayed only so long as it does not interfere with the "usual regular and orderly flow of the nation's manpower into the armed forces."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado expressed a majority Congressional viewpoint when he estimated that the measure might postpone the drafting of at least some fathers for from two to three months.

With some boards delaying the drafting of dads pending the end of the Congressional debate, Selective Service officials were doubtful if the quota of 446,000 fathers in the Army by Jan. 1 would be reached.

WMC Program Hit

The fact that the legislation eliminates the War Manpower Commission from the draft picture and forbids the setting up of any more nondeferrable occupations, thus ending the WMC "work-or-fight" program, brought vigorous protest from Mr. McNutt, who in a prepared statement calls the separation of civilian and military authority over manpower a "sabotage of sound administration."

The bill breaks up the centralized administrative authority allocating manpower between military and civilian needs which was set up on recommendation of two Senate committees and one House investigating committee, Mr. McNutt argues. The present bill gives the President power to delegate draft authority only to the Director of Selective Service, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

While Congress has taken the view that the "work-or-fight" program designed to "scare" manpower into essential war industry was something imposed on the Selective Service by the War Manpower Commission, Mr. McNutt in his statement claims that this program for listing nondeferrable occupations actually was General Hershey's own plan.

McNutt Protest

Mr. McNutt's protest, read to the Senate yesterday by Senator Johnson, caused hardly a ripple and the body proceeded to pass the measure, which is a considerably watered-down version of the bill sponsored originally by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, to postpone the draft of fathers until after Jan. 1.

Friends of Mr. McNutt are understood to have advised President Roosevelt to veto the bill, but to carry out all of its provisions, save the clause ousting the WMC from Selective Service control, by an executive order worded almost identically with the legislation.

Another provision of the father-draft measure calls for investigation by a commission of medical men with civilian representation to determine whether Army and Navy physical standards might not be lowered and some of the 3,000,000 registrants now in 4-F classification, including strangely several famous football and baseball stars, might not be drafted.

The legislation also provides for preinduction physical examinations at induction centers for registrants so requesting; for a special accounting of occupational deferments among registrants employed by the Federal Government, and for check-ups on the continued indispensability of occupationally deferred registrants who have moved to new areas through review by appeal boards in the jurisdictional area of the new employment.

A final provision forbids induction by occupational groups save in cases of dentists, physicians, or other medical specialists.

Man Registers Twice, Is Held in $1,000 Bail

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 23

Adolph Peter Gonzales said he had two reasons for registering twice for the draft. He wanted to appear over 38, and, as a taxpayer, he wanted to see how efficiently the Federal Bureau of Investigation operates. He first registered his correct age, making him subject to call, but the second time raised it several years.

His bail was set at $1,000.

XAVIER CUGAT, Maestro of Latin American Rhythms, says "Gran Sombreros," referring to Adam Hats.

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GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

'Ramshackle Inn' at Wilbur—French Art of Nineties

ZaSu Pitts Appears as Star In New Comedy-Melodrama

By L. A. Sloper

"Ramshackle Inn," which opened last night at the Wilbur Theater, carries us back through many years and many mystery plays. If it had not been for the presence of ZaSu Pitts as its star, the production probably would not have been welcomed as cordially as it was by the first-night audience.

Miss Pitts, making her first Boston stage appearance, was her usual screen self, which clearly was what a predominating section of the house wanted. The stock role of a fluttery spinster who in spite of her bewildered ineptness brought the villains to book seemed to have been reconditioned for her use. She had a personal success.

The other parts had also been pulled out from a dusty lower shelf of the farce-melodrama library. There were the sinister hotel handy man, the mysterious visitors, the stupid police officers, the boy who had been imprisoned for a bank robbery he did not commit, and assorted comic characters including an alcoholic woman and the little man who ran in and out for no apparent reason.

The situations and the action and the direction were equally rusty, with thunderstorms, winking and expiring lights, feminine screams, gunshots, disappearing bodies, unexplained entrances and exits—all the creaking machinery was there. For timeliness, the crooks were Nazi spies and the FBI was represented by a young woman who of course was always a little behind Miss Pitts.

If the lines were funnier, the action and the direction clearer, and the mystery more mysterious, we should have a better entertainment. As it is, the piece will appeal chiefly to the movie fans and the new theatrical public.

As intimated, Miss Pitts is an appealing Belinda from Vermont who has bought a Gloucester inn sight unseen because she liked the advertisement, and who muddles through to triumph and prosperity in one evening, in line with the Aristotelian unities.

The supporting company seemed as puzzled as Miss Pitts and the audience over the doings. Luella Gear did what she could with the inebrious widow of a confidence man, who was unhappy because her Harvard-trained son turned out honest.

Dorothy Mackaill was the G-girl who knew what was going on but couldn't do anything about it because the author had other plans. Harlan Briggs was the farcical constable, Paul Huber the chief menace, William Barrett and Mary Barthelmess were attractive exponents of young love, and John Souther was the little funny man who had no reason for being there at all.

'Ramshackle Inn'

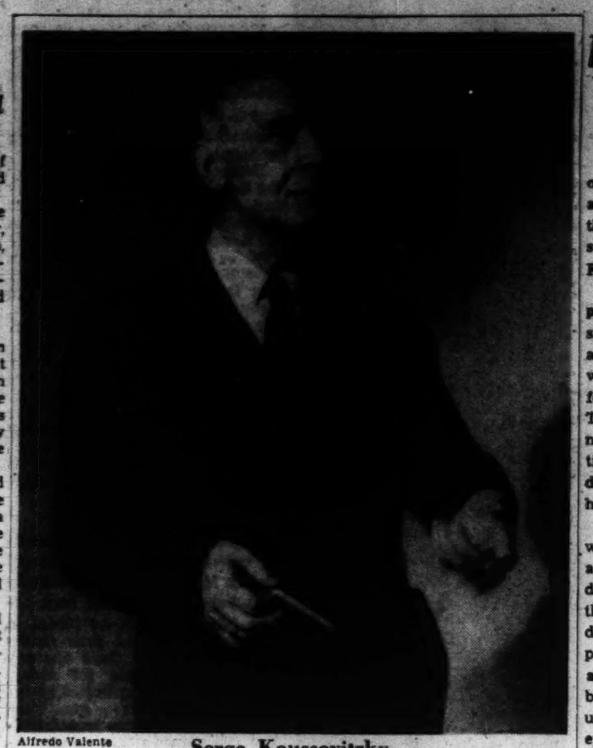
Wilbur Theater — Robert Reud presents ZaSu Pitts in "Ramshackle Inn," a comedy mystery by George Batson, staged by Arthur Sircom, setting by Frederick Fox, costumes by Peggy Clark. For two weeks beginning Nov. 22, 1943. The cast:

Joyce Rogers	Dorothy Mackaill
Mame Phillips	Luella Gear
Patton	Paul Huber
Mr. Cosgrove	John Souther
Constable Small	Harlan Briggs
Belinda Pryde	ZaSu Pitts
Commodore Lucius Tower	Watson White
Dr. Russell	Hall Shelton
Gail Russell	Helene Heigh
Alice Fisher	Maurine Alexander
Bill Phillips	William Barrett
Mary Temple	Mary Barthelmess
Mr. Temple	Royal Dana Tracy
Gilhooley	Robert Toms
Fred Porter	John Lorens

On the Stage

As announced in late editions Monday, "Carmen Jones" will conclude its engagement at the Boston Opera House Saturday night and will open at the Broadway Theater, New York, on Dec. 2. Bostonians have not only been seeing the show in advance of New York but they have benefited by a lower box office scale. Here the top has been $2 plus tax. In New York the scale will descend from $4 for evenings except Saturday nights when the rate will be $5.

Players in Ruth Gordon's new play, "Over 21" coming to Boston Dec. 20 will include Harvey Stephens, Jack Durant, Carroll Ashburn, Katherine Wiman, E. G. Marshall, Tom Seidel, and Kay Aldridge.



Alfredo Valente

Serge Koussevitzky

Returning from the first tour of the season to resume direction of the Symphony concerts next week, Richard Burgin will conduct this week's concerts.

Greer Garson Sets Example

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Bad acting is probably a misnomer. As William Gillette once remarked: On the stage we have acting and other things. Nevertheless there are times when it is well to speak of some of the other things as a means of indicating what a player should avoid if he wishes to make the best of his stage or screen opportunities. If he does the right things he will not do a great many wrong things.

This thought occurred to the writer recently during an hour in which he had opportunity to watch Greer Garson greeting at least 50 individuals at a reception tendered to her by Metro, for whom she has recently completed work on a film about Mme. Curie.

As Miss Garson turned from one person to another she gave a new and instant attention to each individual. The completeness of her attention caught and held this writer's interest. At last he knew one of the secrets of the interest she holds for film spectators, for out of that changing, but never relaxed, attention came a feeling that she never skimped on her responses. Each person, seen through her eyes, was important for the moment, and no trace of self-consciousness was to be discerned in her face.

Miss Garson had arrived at the reception right after a radio rehearsal. But there was no trace of weariness as she moved about the room, greeting a new face every minute or so. More than that, her attention to each person was different in character, a direct reflection of her response to the individual she was greeting. There was no repetition of a stock smile or gesture, none of the other noticeable variations of the routine of meeting people which many in public life adopt.

Miss Garson, it was apparent, was carrying into this occasion the same attention that characterizes her screen work. This complete and instant response to the person who is speaking has a supreme value in a play or film, for only out of an illusion so evoked can the story work its full power upon the thoughts and emotions of the spectators.

As the writer watched Miss Garson, and thought about her afterward, particularly the individuality of her responses, a list of the "other things" that don't belong in acting began to take on length. Here are some of these things that would never be evident in the work of a player who is ready with instant and complete attention to each new turn of thought in the words and manner of other players on the scene with him:

First of all, the player who manifests this sort of attention will omit a whole string of mistakes that can be made by a self-conscious performer, for he will be thinking of the part he is playing, and not of himself. This is not to say that a player should not be aware of himself while he is acting a part, but that this awareness should be concentrated upon the blending of the actor's personality with the part he is playing. Awareness there must be if he is to have control of his performance; self-consciousness there need not be. No need to go into the many manifestations that self-consciousness may take. To do that would be to make this a catalogue of faults, and that was not the intention.

Out of individualized attention can come a surprising amount of illusion, as anybody may discover by noting the variations of his own responses to the first dozen persons to whom he may next have occasion to speak. Oddly enough, some players have never carried this flexibility of response onto the stage or screen with them. They seem to have a fixed manner for most of their theater or film work, a manner which prevents them, if they but knew it, from exerting the full force of their personalities on the stage or screen.

We have noticed players who go through a whole play with little variations in their settled style of delivering lines. Such a result could not possibly be achieved if a player gave attention to the relation between the part he was playing and the parts the others on the stage with him were playing. For then there would be a sense of inner characterization which would result in a change of intonation and pace with every change of mood. Often the mood will change two or three times in the course of a speech if the player is thinking the thoughts and is giving attention to the feelings that lie behind the words.

Thanks to Miss Garson the writer has two words to offer players who are seeking ways to expand their powers: "Attention, please."

France Forever Exhibition At Institute of Modern Art

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition of "French Art of the Nineties" will be on view at the Institute of Modern Art through Dec. 7. The show is presented by the Boston Chapter of France Forever.

The artists who painted these pictures in the years of the fin de siècle knew stormy days, poverty, adversity, and dissension. But they were spared the humiliation suffered by their artistic progeny. They were criticized for their innovations and for their unconventionality, but they had the freedom to reflect, and paint and exhibit and sell.

The world in which they lived was not perfect, but it was exhilarating. They were part of the daily scene, watching the bustling thoroughfares, staring in shop windows, pausing at the river bank, pondering the color sequences in a sunset. They seem to have been impelled by an insatiable urge to compose in color or line episodes of daily life. The trivial became significant, the commonplace was informed with nobility through their transmuting handiwork. Their pictures are informed with excitement over the panorama of urban, rustic, and domestic life. The vibrating hues, the warm gracious light, the softness and grace and rhythm may have been implicit in the model, but they were made articulate through ardent performance.

The painters of the nineties had a relish and enthusiasm for life. With the turn of the century, the key changed from major to minor; artists commenced to withdraw from the by-ways and parks and gardens into ascetic retreats. They became erudite, intellectual, inward. Their palettes dulled and tarnished to correspond with the oncoming eclipse.

The "France Forever" group seeks to liberate that France which is manifest in these canvases. Not often does an exhibition express so poignantly the benevolent function to which it is dedicated. This France of Degas and Manet, of Seurat, Monet, Boudin, Raffaelli, and Lautrec is a land of fascinating people, a land of cheerfulness, play, dance, fashion, sociability, wit, irony, poverty. It is a France full of youthfulness, exuberance on the one hand, and of curiosity and intellectual dedication on the other. It is democratic and cosmopolitan. Distinctions of class have broken down; snobbishness is outmoded. Beauty is not a commodity of privilege; everyone may enjoy the scenery; whoever wishes may cultivate his garden.

There are views painted in the luminous Impressionism of Sisley; there are compositions luxuriantly evolved from the loving brush of Renoir. His "Green house" expresses his peculiarly transforming power with color and light. There are realistic streets scenes by Raffaelli. Portrayals by Degas show his enterprise and ingenuity, with such subjects as ballerinas and workingwomen. Cézanne's "Siesta" is composed with architectural circumspection. A canvas by Toulouse Lautrec, on the other hand, shows the illustrator amplifying description through shrewd inflections of line and color.

The exhibition consists in good measure of pictures not hitherto shown in Boston. There are loans from the galleries of Wildenstein, Bignou, and Rosenberg in New York; exhibits from the Houghton Library, Harvard; from the Fogg, Metropolitan, and Boston Museums; and from Maurice Wertheim, Alvan T. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Metcalf, Charles Henschel, George Lurcy, and Mrs. Thur Liman.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English.
XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English.
RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.58 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of American Republics. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—McGeachy's Daily Roundup GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.38 meg., 41.3 M.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Popular Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—English County Songs. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Boston Opera House—"Carmen Jones," by Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Staged by Hassard Short, presented by Billy Rose. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Thanksgiving Day matinee at 3.) Last week.

Wilbur—"Ramshackle Inn," comedy by George Batson. Starring ZaSu Pitts. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Thanksgiving Day matinee at 3.)

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Thanksgiving Day matinee at 3.)

Shubert—"Blossom Time," operetta by Dorothy Donnelly and Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Barbara Scully. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Thanksgiving Day matinee at 3.)

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Piano recital by Marjorie Church Cherkassky. First in the series of Open House Concerts. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Boston Public Library, Bates Hall—Discussion of this week's Symphony program by Nicholas Slonimsky, pianist, musicologist and lecturer. 3:45.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"The Sky's the Limit." Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:20. "Above Suspicion." Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Esquire—"My Kingdom for a Cook." Charles Coburn. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Exeter—"My Kingdom for a Cook." Charles Coburn. 2, 5, 8:10. "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Albert Dekker. 12:35, 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young, Ina Claire. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 3:15, 7, 10. "Victory Through Air Power." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Flight for Freedom," Fred MacMurray, Rosalind Russell. 2:50, 5, 7:05, 9:40. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur. 12:43, 5:04, 9:26. "When You're in Love," Grace Moore, Cary Grant. 10:36 a. m., 2:58, 7:20.

Metropolitan—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. 11:15 a. m., 3:30, 5:55, 9:10. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Modern—"Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:15. "Revelle with Beverly," Frank Sinatra. 9:10 a. m., 12:40, 4:15, 7:50.

Normandie—"Always a Bridesmaid," Andrews Sisters. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Phantom of the Opera." 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:15, 9:40.

Old South Theater—"Under Cover," review, 30 minutes of latest news, "Unusual Occupations," "Ode to Victory," "Kate Smith Specialties," cartoons. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"I Dood It," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 9 a. m., 12:18, 3:35, 6:55, 10:15. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case." Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 10:40 a. m., 2, 5:20, 8:35.

Paramount—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Albert Dekker. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 10:48 a. m., 1:44, 4:40, 7:36, 10:06. Stage Show. 12:23, 3:19, 6:15, 9:02.

Scollay—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. "Passport to Suez." 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Children of Mars," "Mormon Trails," "All Sails Set," "Showland Sentinels," "Spot in the Escape," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"I Dood It," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:40, 10:10. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:20, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—"March of Time—Portugal," "Spaniel Champions," "Pitching Horseshoes," "Nazi Leaders," "Hollywood Snapshots," "The Blue Danube," "Donald Duck," "Moscow Conference," "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Tremont—"Too Many Husbands," 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:45, 10:05. "Shadow of the Thin Man," Jean Arthur. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:30.

Uptown—"Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 9:10, 11:35 a. m., 3:45, 6:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. 1:45, 5. **Allston**: "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Anne Gwynne. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of a Rookie."
Regent: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Get Going," Grace MacDonald. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mr. Lucky," Laraine Day, "Arizona," Jean Arthur, William Holden. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "The Aleutians."
Coolidge Corner: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Claude Rains. "Prairie Chickens," Susan Foster.
Cleveland Circle: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "West Side Kid," Donald Berry. 1:50, 5.
Harvard: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 2, 5.
University: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susan Foster. "Isle of Forgotten Sin," J. Carradine.
Codman Square: "For Whom the Bell Tolls," 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "This is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. 1:45, 5.

EVERETT—Capitol: "It Happened One Night," 3:42, 9:12. "Lost Horizon," 1:45, 7:08.

Park: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Adventures of a Rookie." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Rochester, Ann Miller. 3:30, 8:15. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 3:45, 9:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter. 2:05, 5:10, 8:17. "Wintertime," Jack Oakie, Sonja Henie. 3:20, 6:27, 9:33.
Mystic: "Banjo on My Knee," Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:55, 7:35. "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Tyrone Power. 3:35, 9:30.
Orpheum: "Revenge of the Zombies," John Carradine. 1:30, 5. "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 3:20, 9:05.
Maplewood: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. Veronica Lake. 2:47, 8:47. Also Selected Short Subjects.
Strand: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, Rosamund John. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy.
Fellsway: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Rochester. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Beat Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, Harry James. "Falcon in Danger." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Oklahoma Kid," Humphrey Bogart, James Cagney. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe.

NEWTON — Paramount: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 2, 8.
Strand: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter, "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Rogers. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright, "McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer, William Bendix.
Strand: "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe, "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2:09, 7:54. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 3:25 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Anne Gwynne.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Max Baer.
Coolidge: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo and Tom Neal. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Ann Miller, Rochester.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Oklahoma Kid," Humphrey Bogart, James Cagney. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Destroyer," M. Chapman. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor.

Today's FM Program

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—News; Shall We Waltz.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—Music Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—American Red Cross Pgm.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

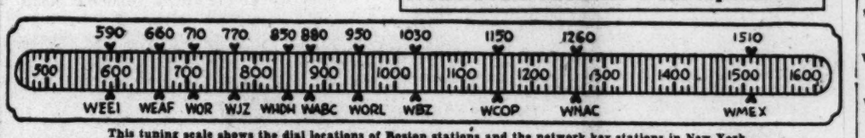
WGTR, Boston and WMTW, Mount Washington, N. H.

2:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
2:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead"
5:00 p. m.—"Jamsant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang news.
8:00 p. m.—New Song by Noel Coward,
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter news.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Field's Victory Show.
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—SPARS' Birthday Program.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Sinfonietta; Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Arena Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; "Band Box"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Nancy Lee, women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast; talk	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair; talk	The Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson	"Lora Lawton"; sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Music; S. Amer. Music	"The Open Door"; sk.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	News; "Caribbean"	"Fishermen's Pgm.; News	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	Musical Program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	New England Cupboard	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow; drama	"Spotlight Revue"	Wom's Professional Club
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interview	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: "Words"	News service: Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Circle C Band
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Bagon Quis	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Circle C Band
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Little Show: Rakov's	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Air Express Music; Drma	Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch and His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	P. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherland	"Guiding Light"; drama	News; Music Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"We Love a Mystery"	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Sports comments	News service
3:00	"Mary Martin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	"Caribbean"; drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	State Dept Education;	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party: Va-	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	orchestra; speakers	"Right to Happiness"	riety Show; orchestra	Jamboree
4:00	Home Front Matinee;	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
4:15	news; guests; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Bing Crosby, songs
4:30	"Mr. Good Parent"	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"; U.	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:45	US Army Train, int.	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown: sk	S. Navy program	Bob Crosby's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Cinnamon Bear"	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet.	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodiers	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	Jostling With Jesters	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harseh	United War Fund; Music	Lowell Thomas, news	Music program; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; Patrick Connolly	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Dramatic sketch	"Halls of Montezuma"	Curtain Time
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps program	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North"	"Sing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Lum 'n' Abner"; sketch.	Comedy mystery drama	Public Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program; guests;	Beat the Band; Hilde-	"The Return of Nick	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; news	J. C. Flippen, m. c.	garde; H. Sosniek's Or.	Carter"; mystery dr.	Dr. Hans Nathan; Music
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Bandwagon; Freddie	Eddie Cantor; Nora Mar-	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Mozart
9:15	Mayor of the Town	Martin's Orch.; guest.	tin; comedy; Quiz Kids	Gracie Field's Show	Quintet in G. Minor
9:30	Jack Carson Variety	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Soldiers With Wings"	Classical Album
9:45	show; guests	Dance orchestra; Song	"Mr. District Attorney"	Drama, with guest stars	Classical Album; News
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news.	Local sports
10:15	Thanksgiving M'ssage	U. S. Coast Guard Pgm	Musical Knowledge	Sunny Skylar, songs	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or.	"The Symphonette," M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Justin Stone's Orch.	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Drama; Musical R'ndup	Local sports
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; E. H. Eddy, news	News service	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Review; Wther; Nocturne	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:30	Ruffell Firbanks;	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Concert Orchestra.	Lou Breese's Or.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Beg. Tom'w Nite at 11 p. m.
CONTINUOUS ALL-NITE SWING SHIFT SHOWS
FIRE-PROOF "90-L" Theatre
Every Nite Except Sat. Nite
Same Show as State & Orpheum

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM

30c till 1 p. m.
Boots & Orpheum 2:45 A. M.
Boon & State 11:15 A. M.

Red SKELTON Eleanor POWELL
"I DOOD IT"
WITH JIMMY DORSEY and His orchestra
—plus—
"DR. GILLESPIE'S CRIMINAL CASE"
BUY WAR BONDS

TONITE DEFENSE WORKERS ALL-NITE SHOW ORPHEUM only!
TONIGHT Loew's State Salutes Polaroid

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK
Claudia
DOROTHY McGUIRE • ROB'T YOUNG
CO-HIT WALT DISNEY'S VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Humphrey BOGART • Bette DAVIS
"THANK YOUR LUCKY STARS"
Plus "Murder on the Waterfront"

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
John WAYNE & Martha SCOTT
"IN OLD OKLAHOMA"
Plus "Sleepy Lagoon"

BOSTON (STAGE)

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK!
BILLY ROSE presents
Carmen Jones
OSCAR HAMMERS

City Missionary to Give Baskets for Thanksgiving

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

City missionary workers will be busy late tonight and all day tomorrow delivering Thanksgiving baskets. No turkey this year, though. "We're fortunate to have pork, fowl, and some fresh shoulders," says Mrs. Willena B. Reed, one of the City Missionary Society's faithful and much appreciated home visitors.

Turkeys are not the only elusive ingredients this 1943 season. Canned goods are almost as unprocurable, according to Mrs. Reed, because of the points they require, but if her indefatigability is any guarantee, not one of the families for whom the Society usually provides will have to go without its basket.

Mrs. Reed likes to think of the youngsters who have enjoyed the turkeys in the past. It's meant so much to some of them, she explained, to be able to tell their schoolmates next day, "We had a turkey."

Help Find Employment

Supplying food, clothing, and fuel is only the starting point of City missionary work, according to Mrs. Reed. Workers like herself follow through with friendly counsel and practical assistance in rehabilitating needy families. "We don't like them to depend on the church. We want to help them get jobs and pay their debts through their own ability."

A home visitor's experience is full of surprises. Emergency calls often demand ingenuity as well as a quick response. But one of the distinctive features of the Society is that it can give immediate aid without any red-tape delay.

Mrs. Reed recalled a recent Saturday night when she answered the phone at 10:30 and heard a young man beg her to find a home for his one-and-a-half-year-old baby. He was in the Army, it seemed. His wife had a defense job, and his sister who had come to Boston with them to care for the child suddenly had to return home. "I'm nobody here, I'm just a private," he explained. "When I married, I was getting a good salary and never expected my wife to work, but now she has to."

Mrs. Reed went to see them first thing the next morning and before Sunday was over had located another mother who was willing to take in the soldier's little one. "Now the two mothers are great friends," Mrs. Reed added with a smile.

Many of the mothers she visits find it particularly easy to talk to Mrs. Reed because she is one of them. She has a son now studying for the ministry, another who is with Uncle Sam's forces in New Zealand, and a daughter in Government service in San Francisco.

Before becoming a home visitor nearly five years ago, Mrs. Reed had taught in Boston public schools and conducted religious education courses in other New England institutions. Her experience, all of which is proving valuable in her present work, includes conducting a Mothers Club at the Benjamin Pope School and organizing the Parent-Teacher Association at the Oliver Hazard Perry School. She is a graduate of Boston Teachers College and Leland Powers School.

Last summer she conducted a daily Vacation Bible School at the Allston Congregational Church for the "key children" of the district —6- to 14-year-olds whose mothers were working. Out of an enrollment of 90, about 50 turned up for each 9:30 to 12 o'clock session. The Bible selections were grouped around the theme, "Service in the Home." Results were gratifying. Mrs. Reed found both boys and girls eager to know Bible stories, and many parents expressed delight at the greater co-operation given by the children at home. Six busy mothers helped her with the school, whose program included craft work.

Parents at Fault

Mrs. Reed feels that juvenile delinquency is partially the result of parents being content to think their children are having religious instruction when they aren't. Not only should parents and social workers plan for children's unused hours, they should "put first things first," she said. In the Vacation Bible School, for instance, she explained, the emphasis was on character building and a good time was incidental.

Wednesday Programs

New England Woman's Press Association—Fifty-eighth anniversary at the Women's Republican Club, 2:30 p. m. Guest speakers will be members of the Agnes Carr Writers' Club. Mrs. Charles A. Dooley is chairman of the program. There will be a reception to new members.

Boston Colony National Society of New England Women—Mrs. Arthur J. Crockett will speak on "The Women's Seamen's Friend Society," at the College Club, 2 p. m. Mrs. Linwood L. Wilkins of Medford will preside.

Community Service Club of West Newton—Mrs. Claude U. Gilson will lecture on current events at 2 o'clock in the hall at the Unitarian Church. Mrs. C. Warren Howe will serve tea following the meeting.

Record Fall Snowfall Hits N. E.

While Bostonians encountered rain mixed with snow today, Northern New England and Western Massachusetts struggled to restore rail and highway traffic and open communications lines which were paralyzed by the heaviest November snow fall in decades. Vermont and New Hampshire towns reported a snow fall from one to two feet, with high winds piling up drifts from 10 to 12 feet.

The Boston Weather Bureau forecast scattered snow flurries today in Northern New England and sleet and rain in the southern areas. The wind, the Bureau said, would diminish by nightfall with temperatures becoming lower.

Light snow flurries started yesterday morning in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, growing in intensity as the day progressed. By afternoon an old-fashioned blizzard was under way and despite the efforts of the State Highway Departments and the rail lines, auto and train traffic came to a standstill last night. Hundreds of motorists abandoned their cars and returned to their homes the best they could.

The New England Telephone Company, with more than 300 poles down in the three northern states and with some 500 toll circuits out of order and 8,500 individual telephones crippled, dispatched crews from Connecticut into Vermont and from Massachuchusetts into New Hampshire and Maine to help the local crews restore service.

The Associated Press reported the heaviest fall in a settled community was in Dublin, N. H., where 24 inches had fallen up to midmorning.

Keene, N. H., was cut off from its regular power service at Hillsboro and had to be cut in on the Connecticut Power and Light Company at Vernon, Vt. Other towns, unable to make the switch, were left with no telephone or electricity.

In western Massachusetts 100 plow-equipped trucks of the State Department battled with snow-clogged highways. A 20-inch fall was reported on the Mohawk Trail. Other highways in the Berkshires were ice coated and required sanding before traffic could resume with any degree of safety.

Meanwhile, the U. S. Weather Bureau at Portland, Maine, issued flood warnings for the Saco, Androscoggin and Kennebec River regions of Maine this afternoon. The warning said that a "major flood at all towns along these rivers is possible but colder weather arriving tonight should hold back the rising waters."

Mayflower Election

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 23 (AP) —The Maine Society of Mayflower Descendants yesterday re-elected as Governor James Blenn Perkins of Boothbay Harbor and all subordinate officers.

A complete choice of household equipment and everyday wants conveniently classified.

EASY TO FIND IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY **YELLOW PAGES**

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All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

Radcliffe Inauguration

By a Staff Photographer

College Presidents Meet

Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard (left), and Radcliffe College's new President, Dr. Wilbur Kitchener Jordan.

New Radcliffe President Sees An End to 'Myth of Masculinity'

Declaring that a masculine world has been forced for the first time to call upon the vast and little-used talents of womanhood in the war crisis, Wilbur K. Jordan, Radcliffe College's new president, yesterday predicted the end of the "myth of masculinity in the post-war era."

This is woman's day, the fourth Radcliffe president told 1200 persons at Sanders Theater attending his inauguration, and he added: "The minds of women, quite as truly as their legal personalities, are at last enfranchised."

"They must expect no favors, few chivalrous courtesies, and they need no apologies in their defense as they begin to participate fully and fruitfully in the scholarship, the art and the ordinary activities of the world about them," declared Dr. Jordan.

Commenting further on the important role of womanhood in the years to come, the new President said: "We have been obliged for the first time to draw fully on a great reservoir of talent and greatness that has been stored up, and only partly used by our civilization for many generations past."

He pointed out that the accumulation of knowledge, like history, is a slow process, and that though programs for education are always like fashions, the fundamental ends of education still remain the same.

Dr. Jordan went on to say that the purpose of education was to ensure intellectual strength to withstand the economic and social insecurity of the future. He explained how this could be achieved by understanding the connection of today's conflict with the struggles in the liberal arts and sciences.

Taking part in the inauguration exercises were the representatives of 25 colleges. The Rev. Willard L. Sperry, Dean of the Divinity School at Harvard, delivered the convocation. Other speakers were James B. Conant, President of Harvard, and Mrs. Wallace Notestein, President of Radcliffe, Emerita. The speakers were introduced by Mrs. Bernice B. Cronkhite, Vice-President of Radcliffe.

Pétain's Attitude Analyzed By French Leader in Boston

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The "sit-down strike" of Marshal Henri Pétain may mean something in the history books a hundred years from now but is evidently not making much impression on French patriots, according to Henri Hoppenot, who arrived in Boston this morning.

Appointed last month as Minister Plenipotentiary, Delegate to the United States of the French Committee of National Liberation, he had since July served as High Commissioner of Martinique, sent there, it will be recalled, to replace the pro-Vichy Admiral Georges Robert. The visit to Boston is to attend the opening of an exhibition of French Nineteenth Century art, arranged by the Boston Chapter of France Forever, at the Institute of Modern Art.

Whatever Pétain does now or in the future, said M. Hoppenot, in an interview at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, "it will not, in my opinion, make him any more ecceptable to French people."

Cabinet Stability

The France that is hoped for in the postwar world, he said, is democratic and republican in form, and, he added, "I think we shall have to do something to give more stability to the Cabinet. In the past we had too many changes of Cabinet."

He felt that France would make an amazingly rapid recovery, but for four or five years a great deal of work would be needed to get everybody fed and clothed and employed. There would be an emotional restlessness to cope with, and Allied help would certainly be needed. The French hoped for that, for a while, he said, but "with as little interference as possible" in political affairs.

He spoke with approval of the appointment of Edwin C. Wilson as American representative to the National Committee, in Algiers, and felt that Robert D. Murphy would serve well in his new capacity as the United States member of the Advisory Council to the Allied Control Commission for Italy, just announced.

Although Mr. Murphy's negotiations in Africa had been criticized at home, he went on, he was highly regarded by the French in Algeria, and, M. Hoppenot felt, had done very good work there. The dealing with Darlan, he added, was a matter of expedience, and, "if Darlan had chosen to fight he could have made things very difficult for the Allied troops."

Lebanon Disputes

He felt confident that Gen. Georges Catroux would do his best to settle disputes in Lebanon, and he regretted, though asserting he was strongly pro-British, that the London papers had allowed themselves to disseminate "propaganda" in the form of exaggerated reports of the disturbances.

With a full program of events, including the opening this afternoon of the exhibition of paintings at the Institute of Modern Art, a dinner given in his honor this evening, by "France Forever," at the Hotel Vendome, visits tomorrow to the offices of Governor Salstontall and Mayor Tobin, and a reception at Harvard, he is planning to fulfill a dream of 20 years, he said, and visit the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

He is a collector of Chinese art, especially bronzes, and has known for a long time of the Boston Museum's unique position with respect to Oriental art. When in China, searching for some treasure which he had once seen, he would be told, he stated, "it has now been sold to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston."

10 N. E. Casualties Listed by the Navy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Navy Department today announced 36 casualties of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, 10 of them New Englanders.

The New Englanders included:

Connecticut

Peterson, William, ship's cook, third class. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest David Peterson, Waterbury.

Rinko, John, Ship's Cook, Third Class. Wife, Mrs. Jenny Vicenza Rinko, Norwalk.

Maine

Paradis, Edgar Oscar, Ship's Cook, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wife, Mrs. Janet Paradis, Biddeford.

Massachusetts

Bouton, Arthur, Ship's Cook, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Wife, Mrs. Hazel Edith Bouton, Brockton.

Dwinell, Harley Joseph, Fireman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Father, Phillip E. Dwinell, Maynard.

O'Meara, William Alexander, Fire Controlman, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Missing. Mother, Mrs. Arline Beatrice O'Meara, Dorchester.

Rainault, Albert Louis, Fireman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Mother, Mrs. Hattie Baillargeon, Holyoke.

New Hampshire

Parisseau, Charles Eugene Jr., Aviation Ordnanceman, Third Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Parisseau, Sr., Pelham.

Rhode Island

Coelho, John, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy. Missing. Wife, Mrs. Angelina Coelho, East Providence.

Fullerton, Cecil Charles, Torpedoman's Mate, First Class, U. S. Navy. Wounded. Wife, Mrs. Lorrayne Fullerton, Newport.

Pleads Guilty To Gas Charges

Pleading guilty, to having counterfeit gasoline ration coupons in his possession, as well as transferring them, Louis Consolini, of Springfield, today appeared before Judge George C. Sweeney, in the United States District Court, to change his previous plea of not guilty. The case was continued for disposition at the request of Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney.

The defendant was charged with transferring 6,400 counterfeit coupons: 1,600 "B" and "C" coupons; and 1,600 "A-6" coupons to Joseph A. Vocatura, of Westerly, R. I. Other charges included transferring 400 counterfeit coupons to David Telage, of New London, Conn., and having 6,800 counterfeit coupons in his possession.

Early Plans Urged on Care Of Veterans

War Activities in New England

Care of returning veterans of this war is an immediate and not a postwar problem, according to John Delay, Massachusetts Commander of the American Legion, who reports that the 8,000 discharged each week makes a national problem "now."

Commander Delay urged prompt action to set up a program during his appearance yesterday before a special Legislative Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation.

Establishment of community-supported local bureaus to advise and help returning veterans was also recommended.

Another speaker, Capt. Edward A. Sherman, of the Army Emergency Relief staff, said he has found that returned veterans want information, advice, jobs, and financial assistance "in that order."

Naval Air Quota Up

"Greatly increased Naval Aviation Cadet Enlistment quotas" were announced today by the First Naval District.

Eligibility now includes: 17-year-old high school seniors who are scheduled to graduate by next June; 17-year-old graduates or seniors graduating by next Feb. 15; and 18-year-old graduates or seniors in their final semester who expect to graduate at the end of the semester.

Yale Winners

Citations and prizes for scholarship under the Army Specialized Training Program at Yale were awarded last night to Private James R. Wilson of Spurgeon, Ind., in basic; Private First Class Allan R. Gordon of Middletown, Conn., in area-language; and Private First Class John S. Avery of Brooklyn, N. Y., in premedical.

Infantry Badges

Two new badges for the common foot soldier, the infantryman, have been made available by the War Department, stimulating competition among these units training in New England.

"Combat Infantryman" badge, the higher, is to be given for "exemplary conduct in action against the enemy" or for "satisfactory performance of duty in action against the enemy in a major operation."

For men who have not yet seen actual combat, an "Expert Infantryman" badge may be given upon attainment of the "standards of proficiency established by the War Department." This badge also may be given for conduct in a minor battle.

When 65 per cent of a unit—company battalion or regiment—have earned one of the badges, the unit will be called an "Expert Infantry Company" or a "Combat Infantry Battalion," etc. A white streamer with appropriate words inscribed in blue may then be attached to the guidon.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Dec. 4 — Brown Stamps "G," "H," "J," and "K" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid, will expire on this date.

Today—Brown stamps "L" now valid; "M" stamps become valid Nov. 28; "N," Dec. 5; and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20.

Gasoline—Today—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Nov. 29 mail cards to Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington.

Nov. 24 mail parcels and on Dec. 1 mail cards and letters to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Nov. 26 mail parcels and on Dec. 3 cards and letters to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

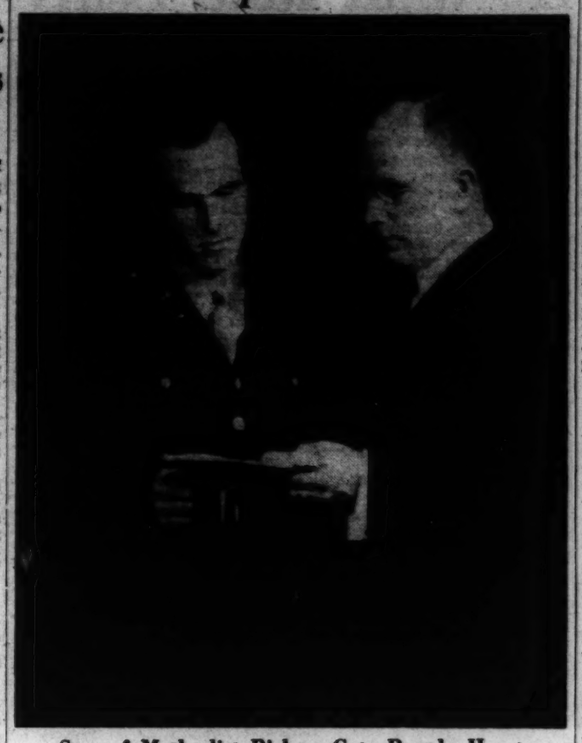
Dec. 6 mail parcels and and on Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

Boy Scouts Unit Headed by Chase

Philip P. Chase of the faculty of Harvard University became President of the Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America, last evening at the organization's 32d annual meeting. Hervey W. King, Milton lawyer, was elected chairman of the board of directors.

The annual report of Scout Commissioner O. A. Kitterman revealed an increase in membership especially among Cub Scouts—but a serious decrease in adult leaders due to enlistment in the armed services. He said there are more than 600 Boston Council Scouts and senior Scouts in the services.

N. E. Chaplain Decorated



Son of Methodist Bishop Gets Purple Heart

Capt. Philip H. Oxnam, a chaplain in Italy, where he received the Purple Heart for wounds under enemy fire, is shown above with his father, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, resident bishop of the Methodist Church for five New England States. The photograph was taken when Chaplain Oxnam, then a pastor in Oxford, Mass., received his orders in June, 1942, to report to the Chaplains School at Harvard. He served in the Air Forces Navigation School, Monroe, La., and was in the first units to land in North Africa.

General Williams Tops List Of Citations for N. E. Men

Leading today's list of citations of New Englanders on the fighting fronts is Maj.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams of South Hamilton, Mass., who received the Legion of Merit for services last year while liaison officer for the Army with the National Defense Research Committee.

A former Chief of the Ordnance Branch of the Army who was recalled from retirement for emergency duty, General Williams was honored at the presentation ceremony by the presence of ranking commanders of armed forces in this area, led by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, who made the presentation in his office.

General Williams, a graduate of West Point in 1894, had already received the Distinguished Service Medal and the Silver Star during his 30 years of service. Retired in 1930, he was recalled in January of 1942 and retired again this year after serving as liaison officer from March of 1942 to last July 7.

The citation complimented General Williams for his help in "solving the many difficult problems of co-ordination and conflict of interest" that arose in the relations of the Army, the Research Committee, and industry.

Navy Lieut. William E. Judge, Jr., of West Roxbury, Mass., also received the Legion of Merit as cargo officer aboard the USS McCawley during the occupation of Rendova Island in the Solomons last June 30.

Identical "Letters of Commendation" were given to three members of an armed guard aboard a merchantman for warding off air and submarine attacks with "brilliant" fire. They were: John Leslie Sullivan, Signalman, third class, of Billerica, Mass.; Raymond Allen Price, Seamon, first class, of Springfield; and William Joseph King, Seamon, first class, of Cambridge.

Capt. George M. Foster of Wellesley received the Legion of Merit in New Guinea. The citation said he, "almost singlehanded, directed the landing, unloading, dispatching and servicing of all transport aircraft then operating in the New Guinea area," referring to the period from Nov. 23, 1942 to last Jan. 15.

"Somewhere in Australia," Staff Sergeant Joseph P. Doran of Nahant, Mass., received the Silver Star "for gallantry in action" near Buna, New Guinea.

Jobs for Veterans

More than 600,000 veterans are returning to civilian life throughout the country, two thirds of whom have been released from the armed forces because of disabilities, according to local Civil Service officials who are seeking about 400 men or women to work as hospital attendants within 50 miles of Boston. Salaries aggregate $1,500 to $1,800 a year, based on a 48-hour work week.

NEXT BEST TO GRANDMA'S THANKSGIVING TURKEY AT TOBY HOUSE
341 BOYLSTON STREET
Dinner $2.25 Served 1:00 5:30 P. M.
Reservations COM. 8957
A Country Inn on Main Street

Details Disclosed Of Theft Charges Of Navy Equipment

Details of theft charges of two hydraulic jacks, tools, and rubber mats from the Navy Yard annex in South Boston were brought out in the United States District Court today when men who recently pleaded guilty to charges involving such thefts, as well as the thefts of rationed foods from life rafts, testified for the Government at the trial of a fourth defendant who had pleaded not guilty.

The trial opened before Judge George C. Sweeney and a Federal jury. The defendant was T. Joseph Murphy, of Allston, charged with conspiracy to steal Government property and aiding and abetting such thefts.

Charles J. Rosnell, of West Bridgewater, and Anthony V. Bruno, of Woburn, both of whom recently pleaded guilty of similar charges and who now are awaiting sentence, were among 12 Government witnesses sworn in at the trial's opening.

Today's testimony disclosed that discussions were held regarding possibility of getting tools out of the South Boston Navy Yard annex and that defendant Murphy at first declared that it was impossible and told the other they were "crazy" to think of it. Later, however, it was charged, he agreed to move some tools and mats in a beach-wagon.

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Hoodlumism Drive Brings 5 Boys to Court

In a drive to end hoodlumism on street cars, which has been annoying, and sometimes endangering to passengers, five Quincy boys were charged in Eastern Norfolk District Court today with disorderly conduct and smoking aboard a street car. The case was "continued" until January 25 by Municipal Judge Gertrude R. Halloran. If the boys remain out of difficulties until then, it was explained, the case will be dropped.

All the five boys are under 17 and all come from good homes in th eHough's Neck neighborhood, it appeared. But, according to Robert Verge, Probation Officer for the eastern district of Norfolk County, one had been involved in a charge of larceny before.

Two of the boys, it was charged in the case today, had thrown a switch bar out of the window of a streetcar, while three of their pals were smoking on the car, despite the "No Smoking" signs. It was explained that the switch bar was first used to force open one door of the car.

The boys were arrested by Officer John Cryan of the Quincy Police, who was riding the car in plain clothes in the course of the current drive launched because of complaints by citizens that the pranks of boys aboard streetcars were getting out of hand.

Auto Theft Charged

Francis R. Booth of Springfield, wearing the uniform of the United States Coast Artillery, who changed his plea to guilty of charges of transporting a stolen automobile across the State line when brought before Judge George C. Sweeney of the United States District Court today, was given probation for one year.

Boston Edison Company says

...*Always* remove it from an outlet by grasping the plug—*never* the cord itself.

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Give our quality enlargements—and handsome frames to dress them up in. Bring in a few of your negatives today—before the rush.

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Heavy RAF Night Raid Leaves Berlin Wrecked and Burning

Continued from Page 1

through the center of Berlin, wrecking Government buildings and foreign legations.

"Berlin can never recover from this blow," the Aftontidningen quoted its sources as saying.

Industrial areas still burning from the heavy raid of Nov. 18 were smashed again. Strong formations of daylight bombers roared across the English Channel to add further weight to the growing Allied effort to wreck the Reich by aerial assault.

Berlin officially admitted "a very large number" killed and injured.

There were two attacks, said the Stockholm Aftonbladet correspondent. The first came early and, when the all clear was given, people swarmed from shelters. They hardly had reached the streets when the sirens howled a second time. Thus many were trapped outside shelters and the casualty toll mounted.

The RAF's force consisted almost entirely of four-engined bombers. Taking off from Britain in the late afternoon for their 600-mile journey, they delivered their first attack around 8 p. m.

Stockholm dispatches said the headquarters of Albert Speer, Minister of Munitions, was destroyed. It was located between the Aftonbladt office at Brandenburger Tor and the French Embassy building on Pariser Platz.

It was from Dr. Speer's office of 200 rooms that he directed Germany's war production, for which he is responsible.

How damaging this blow might be to the Speer and other administrative centers was difficult to say because Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels previously had ordered the evacuation of Berlin and at least some sections of Government offices had been moved.

Avalanche of Bombs Falls on Berlin

Reports reaching Stockholm said the mighty blasting of Berlin was heavier than even the greatest raid ever launched on demolished Hamburg.

The great avalanche of bombs landed on a city, parts of which still were smouldering from the previous big raid.

All districts of the city of 5,000,000, as well as the suburbs, were damaged and particularly heavy devastation occurred in the center of the Capital near Unter den Linden, Alexander Platz, and Friedrich-Strasse, said a Zurich dispatch to the Stockholm Aftontidningen.

Twenty-six bombers were lost in the Berlin raid and subsidiary operations which included Mosquito bomber attacks on Western Germany and mine laying in enemy waters.

Returning pilots said despite a solid cloud overcast they could see for 70 miles the "great sea of flames and explosions" in Berlin.

Berlin is covered by a huge cloud of smoke, Swedish correspondents reported.

"We have had horrible hours," messaged the Stockholm Aftonbladet correspondent from Berlin. "Berlin burned throughout the night. Great sections of dwelling quarters, including workmen's, are a flaming sea of fire. A great number of Government buildings were hit."

Other Swedish dispatches said several foreign legations and embassies in the diplomatic quarter, including the Swedish Legation, were burned to the ground. The diplomatic quarter is located along the Tiergarten not far from the Reich's Chancellory and other Government buildings.

Tchaikovsky Museum Restored by Soviet

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Nov. 23

The Soviet news agency Tass said today that the Peter Ilytch Tchaikovsky Memorial Museum at Klin, destroyed during the Nazi occupation two years ago, had been restored.

The 50th anniversary of the composer's passing was observed Nov. 20 in the little village about 50 miles northwest of Moscow where he once lived and worked.

Tass said the invading Nazis had burned Tchaikovsky's music and books and had turned the museum into a pigsty.

By a Staff Artist

Berlin Badly Battered

Detailed map of German Capital, which on Monday night felt a record weight of Allied bombs for the second time within a week.

Central Pacific:

Marines Land On Abemama Atoll

Advices from Pearl Harbor said United States Marines have swiftly expanded the four-day-old offensive in the equatorial Gilberts by landing on a third atoll even as Japanese defenders continued to put up a fierce fight while falling back from the beaches on the other two.

The fact that the new amphibious operation on Abemama was announced by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz Nov. 22, a day after he disclosed the Nov. 20 initial landings on Makin and Tarawa, indicated powerful supporting naval forces remained in the sector—one nearer to Japan's "Pearl Harbor" of Truk than it is to America's own.

The broadening of the wedge being driven into Japan's Mid-Pacific outpost defenses was described in six words which supplied no details as to time or opposition—"we have landed on Abemama Atoll"—but there were sufficient implications in reports on Makin and Tarawa to make clear the battle there is a sanguinary one.

On Tarawa, which is 80 miles northwest of Abemama, and on Makin, still farther north, both pounded from the air and the sea prior to the invasion, "our troops have improved their positions . . . but are still encountering considerable ground resistance."

Such resistance is being met under conditions which afford little natural protection for either side.

These operations were integrated with others to the Southwest. In the Solomons, opposing air forces exchanged blows around the American beachhead on Bougainville; on the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea, Australians and tanks bored to within half a mile of Japanese plateau defenses in the jungles which are strategic because they overlook Allied positions.

Such eagerly awaited details as the extent of the beachheads on the Gilbert atolls still were lacking, but the fact the operations continued to make progress and were being expanded was viewed as encouraging. The investment of the Gilberts, a group of more than 15 atolls embracing 166 square miles, would push the Allies more than 700 miles northwest of the Ellice Islands and place a menacing flanking force just south of the Marshalls.

Admiral Nimitz made known that the eldest son of the President, Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt, had returned to Makin where he first stormed ashore in August, 1942, with Marines who wiped out its Japanese defenders during a brief, surprise raid. Presumably, since Colonel Roosevelt landed this time with the infantry, he went along as an observer.

Nimitz Announces Names of Leaders

Admiral Nimitz also supplied the names of some of the leading characters in the unfolding drama.

Central Pacific operations are being directed by Vice-Admiral Raymond A. Spruance of Indianapolis, Ind., who thus holds a newly created naval command. The amphibious forces are commanded by Rear Admiral Richard Kelly Turner of Carmel, Calif.

Vice-Admiral John H. Hoover of Great Falls, Mont., commands both Army and Navy ground-based aircraft.

Marines of the Second Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Julian C. Smith of Elkton, Md., landed on Tarawa. Troops of the 27th Infantry Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Ralph Smith of Tucson, Ariz., landed on Makin.

The commander of the landing forces is Maj. Gen. Holland Smith of Montgomery, Ala.

In addition to the progress in the Southwest Pacific by the Australians paced by 26-ton tanks and supported by bombing planes in their advance on Sattelberg, New Guinea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué reported the destruction or damage of 19,000 tons of enemy shipping by bombing planes over a sector ranging from the Aroe Islands north of Australia, across Dutch New Guinea, New Britain, to New Ireland.

Knox Says:

Gilbert Action Start Of New Campaign

Landings by American Marines on three islands in the Gilbert group were described by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in Washington, as the "beginning of a new campaign against Japan from the Central Pacific on a much more direct route toward Japan."

When the Marines gain control after battling the Japanese from Tarawa, Makin, and Abemama, American supply lines, Mr. Knox said, can be drawn on a much shorter and more direct line.

The effect of the shortened supply route, he said, will be the same as adding many ships to the job of carrying men and supplies to the Southwest Pacific. It will enable the ships to make a quicker "turn around," thus increasing the number of trips each can make.

Secretary Knox pointed out that a campaign "of this sort" could be started only with tremendously strong sea and air power, stating that strength is available in the Central Pacific.

The Navy Secretary said both Tarawa and Makin were "badly mauled" by bombing planes before the Marines moved in. He described as "diversionary" aerial attacks at the same time on enemy positions in the nearby Marshall Islands.

As one result of these diversionary attacks, very little air opposition was encountered by American forces hitting at the islands in the Gilberts.

"No elements of the enemy fleet have been seen," Mr. Knox said. "The attack has not as yet pulled the Japs out of shelter." He added that the nearest enemy fleet strength presumably is at Truk, major Japenese base in that part of the Pacific.

Canadian Corps Fights in Italy

By the Associated Press

With Canadian Forces in Italy, Nov. 13. Delayed.

Canadian troops in Italy have been reinforced by the arrival of new infantry and armored formations, thoroughly trained in Britain, and they will operate as a Canadian corps under Canadian command.

The fit-looking newcomers, lacking only battle experience, streamed off ships in an Italian port to join the veterans of the Canadian First Division, which fought in Sicily and is fighting in Italy. Not since 1918 has there been a Canadian corps actually in action against an enemy. The newcomers represented all parts of the Dominion.

Russia:

Germans Shift Attacks to North

Moscow dispatches said the Germans had shifted their counter-attacks further to the north. Strong forces of enemy troops, heavily supported by tanks and planes, were reported attacking in strength in the Chernyakov sector, 15 miles northwest of Korostychev, at the same time continuing to exert pressure in the Korostychev area.

After recapturing Zhitomir, only to come up against stonewall Russian defenses at Korostychev, Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein launched a fierce drive against Chernyakov. This, too, crumbled in the face of determined Red Army resistance.

The Red Army continued its own offensives on widely separated sectors north and south of the Kiev bulge. Advances were registered southwest of Dniepropetrovsk, south of Kremenchug, on the lower reaches of the Pripet River, west of Rechitsa and north of beleaguered Gomel, anchor of the German line in the north.

In the Dnieper bend, twin Red Army columns were battering their way closer to Krivoi Rog and Nikopol, Moscow declared. South of Kremenchug, Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's armored forces were reported to have smashed repeated counter-drives, killed 1,000 Germans, wrecked 66 tanks, and captured 6 strongly fortified defense points. Quantities of war material and prisoners were seized, including 100 loaded supply trucks, the Russians asserted. Front dispatches said this drive had advanced 20 miles on a 30-mile front.

Southwest of Dniepropetrovsk, Red Army troops launched a surprise night attack to capture a strategic enemy base. Here, the communiqué said, another 600 Germans were slain and 10 tanks smashed. Nazi counterattacks against the Russian bridgehead at Cherkasi were hammered back with heavy losses.

Italy:

Eighth Army Halts German Attack

A strong German force has launched a sharp counterattack on British Eighth Army lines northwest of Agnone, but was beaten back after two hours of fighting, official reports from the Italian front disclosed.

Agnone, in the inland sector of the Eighth Army front, was captured Nov. 21 by Gen. Sir Bernard I. Montgomery's troops.

At the same time, other Eighth Army units chased the enemy from more high ground overlooking Alfedena from the southeast in rugged inland mountain sectors.

United States troops attacked and wiped out a German machine-gun position northwest of Montaquila, also inland, without loss to themselves.

The Allied communiqué said that less rain fell in the past 24 hours, but the battle front still was a sea of mud and rivers rendering most operations impossible.

On the Fifth Army front, British patrols observed movements of enemy forces on and near Mount Camino, immediately southwest of the town of Mignano, and Allied artillery, alerted, promptly laid down a heavy bombardment over the entire zone.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Claim Rommel Defeated

Yugoslav Partisans are fighting a successful defensive action against General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's intensified drive in Bosnia and Montenegro while scoring local victories in Serbia, a Yugoslav Liberation Army communiqué said.

The communiqué said that more than 600 of the enemy were killed and wounded in one Bosnian battle and that "many attacks by the Germans and Albanian formations were repelled." It asserted that one mixed column of Germans and "Mihailovic Chetniks" was dispersed and annihilated.

China:

Japanese Drive Toward Changteh

Chungking dispatches said Japanese infantry, cavalry, artillery, and aviation were hammering at the approaches to Changteh on the way to the Hunan Province Capital of Changsha.

While the Japanese fought at close quarters to the northwest and southeast of Changteh in an encircling battle, they were reported bringing 10,000 troops to their base at Yochow, evidently in readiness to spring a two-way offensive from both the western and eastern shores of Tungting Lake toward Changsha, 50 miles south of the lake in Central China.

Samos:

British Announce Island Evacuated

The British announced in Cairo that they had evacuated the Greek island of Samos, the third important island in the Aegean Sea which they have given up.

A special Middle East communiqué said the withdrawal was carried out several days ago.

The announcement said textually:

"Having accomplished their task, all British and Greek and a portion of Italian troops have been evacuated without loss from Samos, together with a large portion of the civil population. This evacuation was carried out several days ago.

"The German High Command have now announced that their troops have taken Samos.

"Patrol and harassing operations in the Aegean by Allied forces continues."

British previously had been forced to evacuate the Dodecanese Islands of Cos and Leros, and the Germans announced the recapture of four smaller islands.

The Chinese High Command in a special communiqué charged that the Japanese had won part of their success in laying the foundations for the offensive by using poison gas on a large scale to balk projected Chinese counteroffensives.

Value of Bad-Weather Bombing Accented in New Raid on Berlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 23—Comment in London today on the RAF record in blasting Berlin last night with 2,300 tons of bombs centers on the importance of the comparatively small loss of 26 RAF planes in what was the biggest battering yet suffered by the Reich Capital.

Hopes for an all-out winter bombing offensive to smash German war industry and the German home front appear far nearer realization. Winter bombing, in light of last night's Berlin raid, seems more profitable than the fine-weather raiding of summer, when on Aug. 23, for instance, it cost 58 bombers to drop 1,700 tons on Berlin.

Moreover, recent Nazi threats to the Allies that new defense measures would defeat the RAF and USAAF appear to be coming to naught. Allied losses are lower, not higher.

Berlin was unusually quick to tell the world in the early hours this morning that it had suffered "a heavy terror raid." The German Radio announced, "British bombers under cover of clouded sky and unable to see the ground below them caused heavy damage and loss of life among the population in many parts of the city, mainly in working-class districts."

But the Germans also reported destruction in the diplomatic quarter, presumably Wilhelmstrasse, and to historic and cultural buildings.

The task of destroying Berlin by air is recognized here as no easy one. Some 20 raids of the magnitude of the one last night are suggested as the likely answer. Last night's was Berlin's 86th raid of the war and the fifth heavy one since Aug. 23.

Hamburg was about three quarters wiped out by 10,000-ton bombs dropped in 10 raids in quick succession at the end of July and the beginning of August this year. But Berlin is the third largest city in the world and one of the most-spread-out of all cities. There are big open spaces. Nevertheless, it is the Allies' intention to place it high this winter on the list of German cities which will be long remembered as a warning to Nazi warmakers.

Allied Strategy in Pacific Forces Japan to Split Defense

Continued from Page 1

to disperse its strength from the point of chosen concentration.

The Allies forced that dispersal, first by the African campaign and then by the air assault on Germany itself. Germany's air forces were divided in two and then in three. Allied air forces, which were no match for a concentrated Luftwaffe, began to win superiority over divided segments of the Luftwaffe.

One-Front War

So also Japan started with a one-front war. It paralyzed China. Then it struck a single paralyzing blow at the American Fleet at Pearl Harbor. Then, its hands free from the American threat for the time being, it turned against Malaya. During the period of advance and conquest, the Japanese always were able to concentrate the bulk of their offensive power at will against any single, chosen objective. There was never any major counterthreat to force dispersal.

Today it is an entirely different story. Allied forces have taken the initiative on one front after another, and maintained it on each, until now Japan is forced, like Germany, to disperse and defend with dwindling resources each time a new front is opened. And they are being opened in rapid and synchronized succession.

Here is the procession of fronts which is draining Japan's defensive power and denying it the ability to concentrate on any one:

1. **Central China.** While China is still paralyzed, the drain on Japan from other fronts is giving what fighting power China has left a new value. The Chinese still defend along the Middle Yangtze, but there is enough vitality left to require constant Japanese efforts to hold them back or they will surge into a vacuum. The Japanese keep up constant jabs and each jab is a strain.

2. **Southern China.** Aided by Gen. Claire Chennault's Air Force a special Chinese Army picked by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell and partially supplied with American equipment flown over "the hump" is exerting increasing pressure on Northern Burma, enough to force the Japanese to increasing efforts to hold it back.

3. **Burma.** From Northern Assam General Stilwell, with American engineers and a small Chinese Army highly trained and completely American equipped, has opened, in fact, the Burma campaign. It is not the spectacular Burma campaign long expected. There are no landings from the sea at the mouths of the Burma rivers. It is a methodical engineering drive across the mountains from Northern Assam headed across Northern Burma to a junction with the old Burma Road. It carries a good new road behind it as it advances. No matter how unspectacular, it is a real Burma campaign with excellent chances of success and it carries just as great a threat to the Japanese as a campaign up from the river mouths, because it does promise to reopen the Burma Road, which always was the objective of any Burma campaign.

4. **New Guinea.** Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australians and Americans now control all of the eastern end of the island and are moving up the northern coast toward Madang while his air forces strike daily and powerfully at Rabaul.

5. **Solomons.** Admiral William F. Halsey already dominates all of the Solomons, although there is still a Japanese garrison on Bougainville to be starved out by severance of communications with Rabaul. His advance is an aggressive counterpart of the MacArthur pressure on Rabaul which is now under pressure from two sides and approaching the point of neutralization.

6. **Central Pacific.** Here is the newest application of pressure which the Japanese can meet or counter only by weakening their defense on the previously named fronts.

There is also a seventh, although unofficial, front. There is in fact a Manchurian-Siberian front where Japanese and Russian armies, officially at peace with each other, nevertheless wage constant war. Battles there are only "border incidents." But there are batttles in a constant process of testing out the strength of the opponent. The tension is such that Japan never has dared to reduce the crack force of 30 divisions maintained on that front.

Japan dares a withdrawal from that front even less since the Moscow conference, where Russia associated itself not only with the general Anglo-American war, but also with the Chinese war by signing, with China, the general document pledging continuance of the four-power association to the final "unconditional surrender" of all the Axis nations.

Put Russia in War

This was not a declaration of war against Japan. But it was a Russian declaration of nonbelligerency on the Allied side in the war against Japan. It put Russian in the war against Japan just as much as Lend-Lease put the United States in the war against Germany in the days before Pearl Harbor.

Thus Japan's defensive power is divided among six active fronts and one passive front in a segmentation of resources which marks a complete reversal of the one-front war it started so confidently to wage in Manchuria, in 1931.

The Gilbert Islands offensive was the opening of a new front against an enemy which already had its hands full on many fronts.

Patton Apologizes for Striking Soldier

Continued from Page 1

sons, including the commanding officer of the hospital, the doctor who had admitted the soldier and a nurse.

The incident consisted of this, according to eyewitnesses:

General Patton slapped a shell-shocked soldier in a hospital tent because he thought the soldier was shirking his duty.

In a fit of fury in which he expressed sympathy for men really wounded but made it plain that he did not believe the soldier before him was in that class, the General struck the youth in the rear of the head with the back of his hand.

The soldier fell over slightly and the liner of his helmet which he was wearing fell off and rolled over the floor of the tent.

The facts concerning the soldier were later ascertained: He was a Regular Army man who had enlisted before the war from his home town. He had fought throughout the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns and his record was excellent. He had been disagnosed as a medical case the week previously, but had refused to leave the front and continued on through the strain of battle. He finally was ordered to the hospital by his unit doctor.

Soldiers Returns Later

After General Patton left, the soldier demanded to return to the front. This request was refused at the time but after a week of rest, he was in good shape and returned to his unit at the front.

The incident was reported to General Eisenhower. The Commander-in-Chief immediately wrote General Patton a letter in which he denounced his conduct and ordered him to make amends or be removed from his command.

General Patton's conduct then became as generous as it had been furious. He apologized to the soldier whom he had struck, to the Commander of the hospital and to all those present at the time.

He then went before as many officers and men as could be assembled from each division under his command and repeated his apology.

At the close of the campaign in talking to correspondents General Patton after recounting the history of the Sicilian drive said:

"When these things are happening a commanding general is under great nervous tension. He may do things he may afterward regret."

A Great Field General

The incident reflected the character of General Patton—a general who drives both himself and his men to the very limit in battles, who is highly emotional at times and is given to outbursts when under strain.

But he is regarded by many officers as the best field general in the American Army.

It is generally believed here by military men that Sicily would never have been conquered in 38 days had it not been for General Patton's driving force.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two Congressmen last night demanded a house Military Affairs Committee investigation of Drew Pearson's story about General Patton.

The requests came from Representatives John M. Coffee (D) of Washington and Calvin D. Johnson (R) of Illinois who declared the public should be informed of the facts in the case.

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee which Mr. Pearson suggested investigate the affair, said that such inquiries are "not within the jurisdiction of our committee." Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, also said an investigation by his Committee is unlikely "in the absence of a formal request."

Soldier Tells Dad

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 23 (AP)—Herman F. Kuhl, a manufacturer, brought to the South Bend Tribune today a letter from his son, Private Charles Herman Kuhl, in which the young man wrote: "General Patton slapped my face yesterday and kicked me in the pants and cussed me."

The letter indicated the soldier was in a Sicilian hospital. It was dated Aug. 4.

"This probably won't go through," Private Kuhl wrote, "but I don't know. Just forget about it in your letters."

The elder Kuhl told the Tribune of another letter received from his son in which the soldier told of being taken from Sicily to North Africa for a hearing on the incident.

The father said his son wrote that after this hearing he was escorted to General Patton's office. Mr. Kuhl quoted his son as writing that General Patton apologized to him, shook hands with him, and told him he had "acted too hastily."

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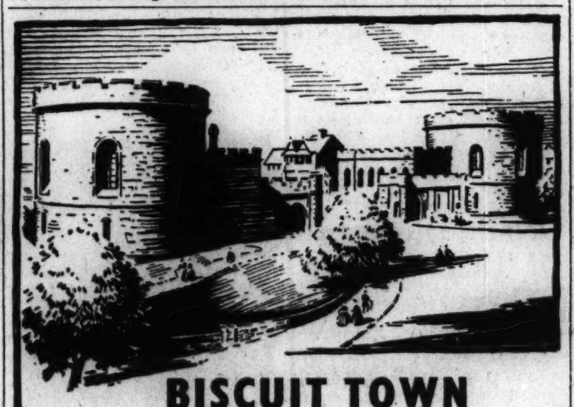
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Turkey Turns Cautiously Toward Vital Aid to Allies

By Dr. Kurd Albu
Former Legal Counselor to the Turkish Government

Recent reports from Ankara, Turkey, and other significant symptoms hint at a Turkish decision in favor of active co-operation with the Allies either in the near future or in spring of 1944 at the latest.

Already the speech of President Inonu in the opening session of the Turkish Parliament on Nov. 1, 1943, condemning all German attempts at world domination, indicated a shift in Turkish foreign policy. He intimated that Turkey would not refrain from helping the belligerents to realize the principles of free co-operation of all independent nations.

The recent conference between British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencoglu in Cairo was more than a mere exchange of diplomatic views. Immediately after this conference, a secret session of the parliamentary group of the Turkish People's Party, comprising not only deputies but also experienced elder statesmen, fully approved the Government's attitude to set forth the Turkish line of conduct within the alliance with Great Britain.

Important Steps Indicated

With President Inonu and the entire Cabinet being members of the People's Party, the decision is a further indication that important steps soon may be expected and that the Government wanted, therefore, to secure the unreserved support of the Turkish people.

The hurried trip of German Ambassador Franz von Papen to Berlin for "consultations" and the trip of the Turkish Ambassador in Berlin, Jaffet Arikan, to Ankara generally are considered indicative of Turkey's readiness to abandon its former benevolent neutrality in favor of still closer Turko-Allied relations.

While during the first days of November, Turkish press comment and radiocasts still emphasized a Turkish tendency to keep out of the war and to take up arms only if Turkish territory or interests should be violated, latest reports indicate that the pendulum has swung increasingly to the Allied side.

Evidently impressed by the decision of the Moscow and Cairo conferences, Turkish public opinion considers the situation of Germany and its Balkan satellites catastrophic and untenable.

Press Comments Significant

In an editorial of Nov. 17, 1943, the Istanbul newspaper Tanin interpreted the recent attitude of the Government as preparedness to put into practice Turkey's obligation under the Turko-British alliance. It is, moreover, very significant that press correspondents in Istanbul and Ankara were permitted in spite of a very severe Turkish censorship to cable reports concerning Turkey's intention to give more help to the Allies.

Since the Germans have built up an excellent spy system in the Near East, it must be presumed that their apprehensions about Turkey's joining the Allies are well founded.

On the other hand, it cannot be expected that Turkey's support will take the form of immediate active help. The Turkish nation, which has enjoyed peace since 1923, has to be prepared for entry into the war.

Allied Air Aid

Before interfering actively, the Turks want to have guarantees from the Allies against an eventual German assault by air and land on the Dardanelles, Istanbul, and the Anatolian Coast. It is unknown whether British deliveries, Lend-Lease aid, and even supplies from Germany have strengthened the Turkish Air Force to such an extent that it could ward off the Luftwaffe, now stationed in Bulgaria, Greece, and the Aegean Islands.

After the occupation of these islands and of most of the Dodecanese group, Germany has the possibility of striking at Turkey's main ports on the Anatolian coast—Smyrna, Adana, and Mersina. But it is to be expected that the Luftwaffe will be intercepted by Allied air units from Cyprus and Turkish air bases, already prepared by Turkish and Allied engineers.

All these countermeasures against a German air attack will easily be improved if Turkey, following the example of Portugal, would grant these air bases to the Allies.

In view of the strain to which the Wehrmacht is subjected in Russia and the quick Russian advance toward the Rumanian border, it is quite probable that the Nazis would not consider the granting of these air bases a casus belli, thus increasing the difficulties with which their already overstrained defense system has to cope.

On the land front, the 11 German divisions in Bulgaria, harassed in the rear by guerilla fighters and temporarily cut off from their land supply routes, hardly can overrun the well-trained and newly equipped Turkish Army of more than 50 front-line divisions of at least 750,000 soldiers.

Small Isles Called Unimportant

The present setback of the British and Italian forces on Kos, Leros, and perhaps Samos will not change the course of the events. If and when the Allies succeed in getting Turkish air bases and other indirect support, these tiny islands will be reoccupied. Evidently, in order to impress Turkish people and the other neutral countries, the Germans have widely exaggerated their successes on the Isles of Cos and Leros. When the Allies can retake the big Islands of Crete and Rhodes, both guardians of the entrance into the Aegean Sea, Cos, Leros, and the other small Dodecanese islands cannot play a decisive role and influence political and military decisions.

Turkish foreign policy is dictated by the great lines of strategy. Its apprehensions concerning Russia have been removed by the results of the Moscow Conference. The Turks know that the Nazis and their satellites are doomed and the collapse of Bulgaria is imminent as soon as the victorious Russian armies have reached the Bug or Dniester River.

Moreover, they would like to sit at the peace table and join the Allies in deciding the fate and future structure of the Balkan countries, especially Greece. But this intention is coupled with the necessity to shorten the war by opening Germany's back door for the Allies.

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Gesture of Friendship

Wide World

Comradery After War

Italians love music, so the Jock pipers of the British Army entertain them frequently in the public squares of Sicily. Such small liberties have deeply touched the former soldiers of the "Duce."

Germans Put Out New Peace Feelers

Continued from Page 1

Nazi thinking. Nazi leaders are entirely capable of sacrificing a group of their own people in order to be sure that they themselves are not on the list. Moreover, the technique of pursuing an extreme policy, and then disowning the underlings who executed it in case the policy failed to work, always has been one of the methods of National Socialism.

Sacrifice of Underlings

But clearly the Germans have given cognizance to the inflexible Russian demand that war criminals be dealt with—a demand now carrying the sanction of the United Nations in the "pledge to punish" which sprang from the recent Moscow conference.

The von der Schulenberg scheme is interesting, too, in that it is the most concrete of such reports to offer Russia a complete chain of satellite Slavic states throughout the Balkans. The Soviets would have them all, skirting in an arc around Hungary, and including Trieste as a Russian-controlled port on the Adriatic. Russia also was offered a free hand in the Middle East, all of Finland, and half of Poland. And, in an attempt to make the deal "acceptable" to Russia's Allies, the freedom of France, Belgium, Holland, and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine were appended.

There is in this a hint that the Nazis are beginning to recognize the futility of attempting to divide the United Nations. But there is little evidence that they have grasped yet the unconditional portion of the "unconditional surrender" formula that was enunciated at Casablanca.

The peace chatter is a part of the preparation for retirement into the "fortress of Europe." For the strategic fundamentals of Gen. Karl von Clausewitz, which for a century and a quarter have ruled German military thinking, do not concern themselves exclusively with blitz tactics and unbroken successes.

Prepare for Disaster

It was in his treatise on offensive strategy that Clausewitz wrote: "Even under the most favorable circumstances and with the greatest moral and physical superiority, the aggressor should foresee a possibility of great disaster."

That possibility is sharply delineated within the present German calculations. And stalemate tactics to purchase surcease from battle—at a moment when Germany had not too greatly reduced its strength that Prime Minister Churchill recently placed at 400 divisions—are as vital to the plan as the actual military withdrawals themselves.

But like many phases of domestic policy, the peace propaganda does not indicate an inner unanimity. Various groups within Germany have sponsored different ideas which spring up, now in Tokyo, now in Madrid, now in Stockholm. The von der Schulenberg scheme has the manifest imprint of Nazi circles proper—of the chief figures around Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler attempting to save themselves. Recent rumors of peace feelers while British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden visited Cairo were the sort of thing that would come from military and conservative leaders rather than from party circles.

There is, in the background, always the apprehension lest the most dangerous peace offer of all come from the "conservative" German generals—probably under the façade of having thrown out the Nazi hierarchy. It is almost certain to come in some form. But the military situation has not yet deteriorated to this point. So the High Command merely watches the feelers of the other groups and keeps its offers dry.

That such an offer would be met with the words of Casablanca—unconditional surrender—is rather definitely assured. But the Germans don't know that yet.

Difference in Concept

One of the reasons is the gap in concept between the two languages. The traditional German phrase for unconditional surrender — auf Gnade und Ungnade—has an historical overtone completely out of key with total war. It has too often been politely used to mean "at your discretion" rather than its more literal sense of "without mercy."

There is the story—probably apocryphal as befits the tales of peace rumors—of a German officer when he was told of the Roosevelt-Churchill statement from Casablanca.

"Unconditional surrender?" he said. "But what are the rest of the conditions?"

Some day the rest of the terms will be made public, too. They are unconditional surrender.

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Nazi Radio Quick to Capitalize On Allied Difficulties in Levant

Continued from Page 1

med up in another way as follows: It's a long way to Salonika, and the Allies imagined that islands like Cos, Leros, and Samos would serve as advanced bases. Yet only in the valleys of Vardar and Struma can the Allies conduct operations against the main German defense in the Balkans, so that the British are making a big mistake if they imagine they can jump from isle to isle like the Americans in the Pacific.

Turkey, to judge from press natices, has observed "tactful reticence" in dealing with his subject, though its commentators do not hide their amazement that the Allies have missed a number of opportunities in the Levant since the collapse of Mussolini, particularly in leaving the Island of Rhodes unoccupied.

Nazis Exploit Situation

The Turks especially are interested in the stability of the Balkans and are convinced that no major change will occur in the Peninsula before an Allied landing in strength—that is, that the Balkan peoples, however great their war weariness, will carry out no revolution so long as the Germans are in occupation. Even Portugal, it is argued, did not cede bases in the Azores until it felt free from German reprisals.

The Germans also are making the most of the uncertain situation in Lebanon, with its possible consequences on the Arab world. Thus Rashid Ali el Ghailani, German puppet and former Premier of Iraq, in his radiocast from Berlin this week end to the Arab world talked about "bloodshed in Lebanon and British violations of the Iraq Constitution."

Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi Foreign Minister, also took advantage of the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration to send telegrams to German puppets Ghailani and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem in which he declared "Germany has traditional links of friendship with the Arab nations, is a neutral ally of the Arabs, and it is an integral part of German foreign policy to liquidate Jewish nationalism and deliver all Arab countries from suppression and exploitation by the western powers."

W. Warren Barbour

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Senator W. Warren Barbour, New Jersey Republican, who passed on last night, was an opponent of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, millionnaire thread manufacturer and one-time amateur heavyweight boxing champion.

Mr. Barbour was appointed to the Senate in January, 1932, to succeed the late Dwight W. Morrow. Defeated for re-election in 1936, he was returned two years later for the unexpired term of Senator A. Harry Moore, who resigned to become Governor of New Jersey. It was in this election that Mr. Barbour defeated the candidate sponsored by Mr. Hague. He subsequently was elected in 1940 for a six-year term.

Mr. Barbour, whose political career began in 1922 with his election to the Borough Council of Rumson, N. J., was delegate-at-large to the Republican National convention in 1928.

He was a member of the Senate's Naval Affairs, Commerce, Manufacturers, Public Buildings, and Rules Committees.

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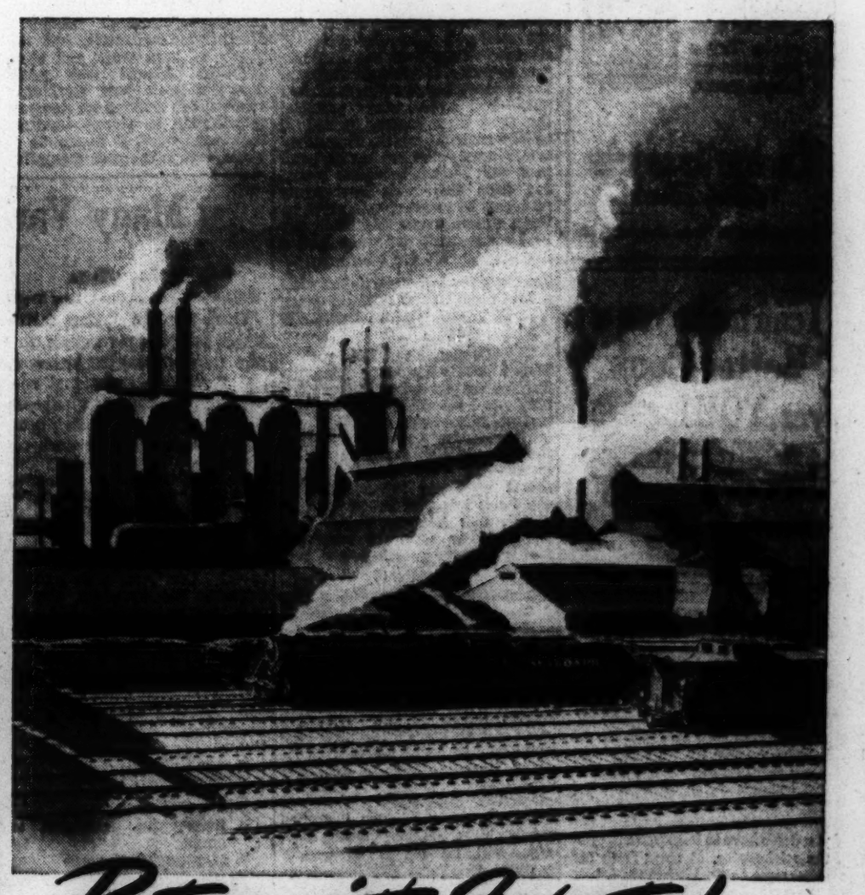
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Remarkable progress has been made in the industrial development of the South in recent years. Present indications point to further expansion in the post-war period.
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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Great Connecticut Turkey Farm Successfully Run by Mrs. Hose

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shagroy Turkey Farm at Lakeville, Connecticut—a busy place at any time of year—is more ahum than ever just now; its owner and operator, Mrs. Agnes H. Hose, has offered the facilities of her huge plant for the dressing and packing of thousands of turkeys to provide holiday dinners for the armed forces. In co-operation with the Connecticut Department of Agriculture and the Quartermaster Market Center in New York City, growers throughout the northeastern states are shipping their birds to Shagroy where they are killed, dressed, packed, and delivered to the Quartermaster Market Center for distribution.

This responsibility is really a patriotic gesture on Mrs. Hose's part, for the price she receives hardly covers the expense of processing. "What I especially desire," says she, "is that the men of our armed forces have plenty of turkey for Thanksgiving." By providing an accessible market for all growers in the section who have turkeys ready to sell, she is helping to make this possible.

Incubator in Cellar

Shagroy, considered the largest and most completely equipped turkey farm in New England—covering 855 acres of the Connecticut countryside—has been developed from scratch (no pun intended) by Mrs. Hose herself. It was in 1933 that the project started with a small incubator in the cellar of her home. Little did she dream then that it would ever grow to the point where her birds would be shipped to every state in the Union! Today, however, there are seven families—in addition to her own—living on the farm, all employed by its owner.

But the war has come to Shagroy as elsewhere. Said Mrs. Hose to me, "With all of the younger men in the armed services, I could not possibly have carried on this year, had it not been for the loyal support of the farm women who have taken over, for the most part, the work of their husbands and sons. Supplemented by a few women from the village, the few older men left have kept the business going." In normal times Shagroy produces to full capacity —30,000 birds each season. This year, however, due to lack of feed, help, etc., production amounts to about half of this number.

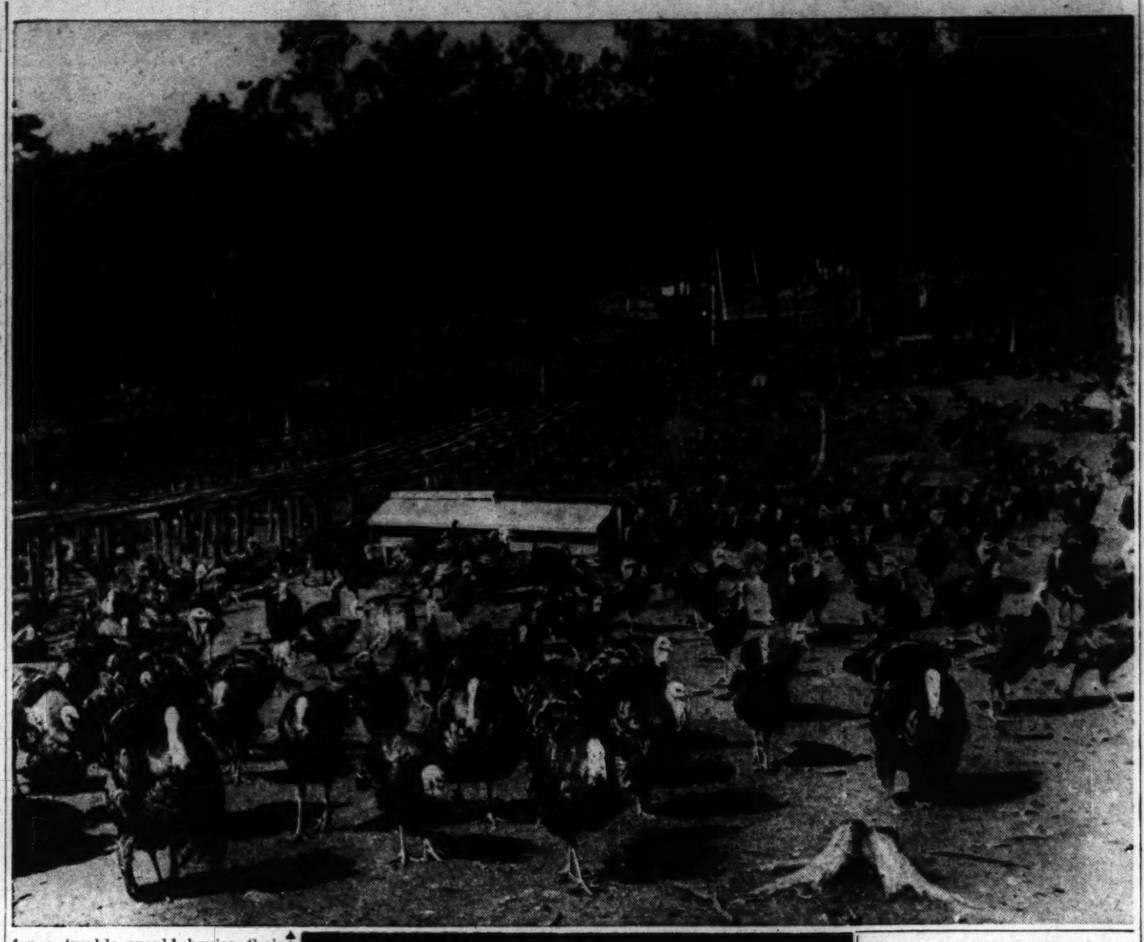
Complete Daily Check

The fact that Agnes Hose, petite and charmingly feminine, employs so many helpers might seem to imply that she doesn't do much work herself. Don't be misled. Says she, "I learned this business the hard way." She is up at 5:30 every morning and works all day every day, shoulder to shoulder with her employees. There is no part of the business, from setting of the eggs to the marketing of the dressed birds, in which she does not participate, with one exception—she has never killed a turkey. She covers the plant every day in the week and knows just what is going on in every department.

Feed, naturally, is a big item in this business. Mrs. Hose tells me that when the plant is running at capacity, between four and five tons a day are required at the peak of the growing season; and the distribution takes all of one man's time. Another employee devotes all his time to electrocution, during the marketing season, for that is the way Shagroy turkeys start on the road to market.

When the poults are 12 weeks old they are driven to the ranges. These cover many acres, as may well be imagined and are divided into sections, each of which is under the supervision of a "range man" who is responsible for a certain number of birds. He lives in his little "home on the range" 24 hours a day while his charges remain there. Turkeys love to roost in high trees. On the Shagroy ranges, limbs of the trees are cut too far up for the birds to fly to; for a tumble would bruise their meat, and Shagroy turkeys must always rate A-1 in every particular. As a compromise, high roosts are provided.

Agnes Hose occupies a prominent place in the turkey-growing industry of the country. She is a member of the executive committee of the National Turkey Federation; one of the directors of the New England Turkey Growers' Association (of which she is a past president); also she is a member of the board of directors of the Connecticut Turkey Producers' Association and the New York State Turkey Association. She usually attends the conventions of the National Turkey Federation as the representative of all six New England States.



Above is seen a section of the Shagroy Turkey Farm. Mrs. Agnes H. Hose appears in the lower picture with one of her prize specimens. She has developed this farm at Lakeville, Conn., in the past ten years.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Feeding Our Armed Forces, by Eleanor Hoffmann. Thomas Nelson and Sons. ($1.75.)

Here is a brief, attractively illustrated and pleasantly readable account of a gigantic work: the feeding of our fighting forces who are scattered over the globe in climates where food requirements greatly differ. It tells how and why Uncle Sam's boys get the food they need—and even, when possible, the food they prefer, cooked to satisfy regional tastes. The Army cook's menus may not always compete with Mom's, but after learning from this book how many problems he must solve to serve up three square meals day after day to hungry men, we vote him a high-flying "E" for effort.

Economy for Epicures, A Practical Menu and Recipe Book, by Mary L. R. Taylor. Oxford University Press. ($2.75.)

The 400 menus and 1,198 recipes in this book offer many possibilities for variety without overstepping a carefully apportioned budget. In case you open the book in the middle and wonder what the frequently repeated "LO" means—it's very simple. That's secret code for left-overs. And the book lets you in on another secret, too: how to serve these left-overs in ways to keep the family eagerly guessing—and eating!

Salvage Sewing Handbook, by Grace Garman. The John C. Winston Company. (50c.)

The organization and management of Salvage Sewing Rooms as outlined in this book may apply especially to these war times when many victims of war's disasters must rely on the work of such centers for clothing and other necessities. But the diagrams and patterns that show how to contrive attractive, good-as-new garments for children out of such things as men's shirts, bedspreads, felt hats, etc., will be useful to thrifty mothers at almost any time, anywhere.

Girls at Work in Aviation, by Dickey Meyer. Doubleday Doran & Co., Inc. ($2.50.)

This interesting and at times exciting little book is an expansion of this statement which appears on page 1: ". . . Women of the wartime aviation world have written themselves into history." And a proud bit of history it is, too, which really merits the word "exciting." The excitement comes in the realization of how much girls in aviation have already accomplished, without fanfare or decorations for merit, but with plenty of hard work and steady devotion. Almost one million American girls now working in aviation are making an enormous contribution to victory—and this book tells what it means to the world, and to the girls themselves.

Many Variations for Your Pumpkin Pie

By Jane Gates
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are two distinct factions among pumpkin pie experts, those who use molasses for sweetening and those who insist that sugar is better. The molasses advocates will compromise with brown sugar, maple syrup or dark corn syrup; the sugar backers with light syrup or honey. The spices used are every bit as important as the sweetening, but no two cooks use the same combination.

Some use ginger and cinnamon, some add allspice and cloves to this. One man who makes a delicious pie sprinkles the top with nutmeg, another adds a teaspoonful of vanilla and a half a teaspoonful of lemon to the spice. You can use one egg or four, evaporated milk will make a richer pie than bottled milk, and cream will make a pie that beggars description.

A Good Basic Recipe

2 cups of hot pumpkin
¾ cup sugar
1 teaspoonful cinnamon
½ teaspoonful each salt and ginger
¼ teaspoonful of mace
2 eggs
2 cups milk

Mix the sugar, salt and spices together and stir into the hot pumpkin. Add the eggs, slightly beaten, and the milk. Pour into an unbaked pastry shell and bake in a hot oven, 500°, for ten minutes until the crust is set, then reduce the temperature to moderate, 350°, and finish cooking. This will take about 50 minutes.

One-Egg Pie

With eggs selling at six or eight cents each, a recipe using only one should be welcome.

2 cups of prepared pumpkin
¼ cup each corn syrup and sugar
1 teaspoonful cinnamon
½ teaspoonful each salt and ginger
1 tablespoonful melted margarine
1 egg
2 cups milk

When ready for the oven sprinkle the top with nutmeg.

Pineapple-Pumpkin Pie

1 cup pumpkin
1 cup crushed pineapple—well drained
1 cup sugar
1 teaspoonful cinnamon
½ teaspoonful mace
¼ teaspoonful salt
2 eggs—well beaten
1 cup milk

Pumpkin Meringue

1 cup prepared pumpkin
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoonfuls cornstarch
Spice to taste
2 cups evaporated milk, undiluted
2 eggs, separated

Mix ¾ of the sugar, cornstarch and spices together and add to milk and pumpkin. Cook in double boiler 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Pour over slightly beaten egg yolks, return to fire and cook two or three minutes longer. Cook and pour into a baked crust. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff, add the rest of the sugar, spread over the pie and bake in a slow oven, 225°, until brown.

Chiffon Pumpkin Pie

Another unbaked pie is made with gelatin. Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly and add a half cup of sugar, a good cup of pumpkin, half a cup of milk, spices as desired and a half a teaspoonful of salt. Cook in the double boiler until thick. Add to this hot mixture one tablespoonful of gelatine which has been softened in one-fourth of a cup of cold water, and cool. When it begins to thicken fold in a meringue made of the white of the eggs and another half cup of sugar. Turn into a baked shell or a crust made of crumbs, vanilla wafers, graham crackers or dried cake mixed with a little melted butter. Ginger snaps make a delicious crust for pumpkin.

Short Cut Pumpkin Pie

1 package of vanilla pudding
1½ cups pumpkin
½ cup brown sugar
Spices
½ teaspoonful salt.
2 eggs
1 tablespoonful melted butter or margarine
1 cup milk

Mix the pumpkin, spices, salt, sugar and slightly beaten eggs together. Stir the milk into the pudding powder, add the pumpkin mixture and the butter and cook until thick over a low heat, stirring constantly. Cool and pour into a baked crust.

There are many toppings that will make these pies a de luxe dessert. Whipped cream or evaporated milk; meringue; cream cheese softened with milk; marshmallows and chopped nuts. Instead of covering the entire pie, arrange a ring around the edge just inside the crust, or place a spoonful on each piece.

Devices

When I am bored and restless—feel
That life has passed me by—
I slip into the kitchen and
Begin to make a pie.
I sift and stir with vengeance,
Boldly cut the lard and flour,
Determined I shall master it
Within that very hour.
And when I hear the "yums" with which
My family greets my pie,
I feel all snug and warm inside.
Life has not passed me by.

Jane Dahlem

All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Alice Bradley, director of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

Newman Drapes His Dresses

Hollywood Designers—No. 6

By Tamara Andreeva
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is one designer in Hollywood who, instead of hanging his clothes on the movie capital's glittering peg, has made his renown by playing Hollywood down—paring it down to essentials of simplicity and good sense. Dignity and classic chasteness of line are the trademark of the Newman originals.

This Magnin designer shuns established and convential methods of design. No easel or crayons for him. He likes to drape the fabric directly on his model. All numbers in his fall collection were designed that way. Only when a customer wishes to see what the dress will look like, will Newman produce a sketch.

Emphasizes Simplicity

His clothes are ultrafeminine and sophisticated, but he dislikes designing "tricks." To be chic, he insists, the dress must be simple. It must be so simple that whoever looks at the wearer will notice the person before the dress.

His entire career has followed an unconventional pattern. A window dresser at Bergdorf Goodman's some 15 years ago, he made an uncomplimentary remark about a dress he was supposed to display in a window. "Go ahead and design a better one," he was told. Which he promptly did. Followed promotion to buyer, and finally designer. Then Hollywood called and he came to design clothes for "Roberta," and stayed.

At I. Magnin's in Los Angeles Newman caters to a most select clientele. Among his patrons are Countess Haugwitz von Raventlow (née Barbara Hutton), Jean Arthur, Ginger Rogers, Katherine Hepburn, Helen Hayes and Lynn Fontanne. His clothes, accordingly, range from severely tailored to extremely sophisticated. It was he who was responsible to a great degree for the harem-hem skirt; but it is in his evening gowns that he achieves the ultimate in sophistication. His fall collection includes some of these: A peclislim black evening dress in the new short length, its sole decoration a line of shiny black bugle beads around the low decolletage, belt, and on the knee-length Chinese cut jacket; an equally slim evening dress in green crepe, absolutely plain, with a green wool lame jacket-coat.

Inspired by Paintings

Newman confesses that he finds most of his inspiration in the modern French paintings of which he is both connoisseur and collector. After the war he will make more trips abroad, he says, in search of further inspiration for his favorites—the severe basics. His current collection has more of them than any of his previous ones—quiet wool suits with wonderful bow tie blouses, or hand-blocked colorful scarves; afternoon dresses which are a triumph of beautiful line and unobtrusive sophisticated detail.

Fabric and line, he insists are the two most important requisites of good design. For a custom designer, acquaintance with the tastes and entourage of his clients is the next important requisite. "I design no abstractions," he confesses. "I know what my clients need, and I make it for them." Asked what he considers the most valuable contribution to modern design, he answers without hesitation, "A timeless dress." He believes that many a dress designed in this era of shortages and WPB restrictions, will outlive its more ornate predecessors. Why? "Because," Newman says earthily, "it makes sense."

Wickard Sees Stiff Rationing In Immediate Postwar Period

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 —While Administration plans to continue use of subsidies to stabilize food prices moved toward certain defeat in the first congressional test today, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard was telling a Senate committee that food rationing will have to be even stricter in the immediate postwar period than it is at present.

Mr. Wickard testified before the George Special Senate Committee on Postwar Planning, while on the other side of the Capitol the House moved to a showdown on the closely related food subsidy issue.

Mr. Wickard urged immediate postwar return to farm production of lands taken by the Government for war purposes and opposed proposals that industrially unemployed be put on farms to "live off their own food" until new jobs develop.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan asked if rationing would be continued after the war ended.

Mr. Wickard replied that rationing would have to continue.

Depends on Production

"And won't you require even more rationing and stricter rationing in the immediate postwar period than you have right now?" demanded Senator Vandenberg.

Mr. Wickard replied in the affirmative. "But just how much stricter and for how long depends on how much we have to supply devastated countries overseas, how good our own production is at that time, and how long it takes us to get back to normal," he added.

The House showdown on subsidies came after an unexpected day's delay due to the passing of two Representatives.

Today's proceedings started with a warning by Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the Labor Committee, that consumers will be "sold down the river" if the subsidy plan is passed.

Despite warnings and appeals from the Administration, however, the coalition of Republicans and the Farm Bloc demanding an end of all subsidies appeared to have an irresistible majority over the scattered Administration forces, who are fighting to retain the subsidy-supported price structure. Most estimates of the majority antiAdministration coalition majority are 2 to 1.

CCC Extension Sure

The Administration's anti-inflation program faces other difficulties in the House, for as soon as the subsidy fight is over the Chamber takes up a tax bill designed by the Ways and Means Committee to raise only about one-fifth of the amount the Treasury asks.

Today's fight turns on a ban inserted in the bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation. This ban, or "rider," would abolish all Government food subsidies after Dec. 31. The House favors continuation of the CCC almost unanimously; the fight turns on this particular antisubsidy rider.

Representative Wright Patman (D), of Texas, leading the Administration's forces, has introduced a resolution to eliminate Section 3 of the bill, the section which carries the subsidy ban. It is round this that the parliamentary maneuvers center.

Administration leaders assert they are gaining strength by their tactics of direct appeal to the public and declarations that elimination of subsidies would send up living costs and open the way to labor demands for higher wages.

However, Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., spokesman for the Republicans in their almost unanimous fight against subsidies, said that his group would have an easy victory.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York Chairman, said the Senate Banking Committee would begin hearings on CCC extension resolution on Nov. 30.

He said hearings would not go on more than three or four days, and an effort would be made to have it before the Senate by Dec 10.

Subsidies Supported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Immediate passage of national legislation in support of food subsidies was urged by Daniel P. Woolley when he took office as Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration here yesterday. Mr. Woolley declared that one of the most serious problems facing his administration was that of black markets.

"I want to give you my assurance that I realize my responsibility is to enforce the laws and regulations of the OPA as they are written and to do this as wisely as it is possible for the purpose of controlling prices and curbing inflation—also for the sole purpose of putting necessities within the reach of all income groups," Mr. Woolley told representatives of the food industry who came to pay their respects to the new Regional Director.

Stanley Kreutzer, counsel for the New York Market Men's Association, pledged the co-operation of his organization to the new director as did Miss Mildred Dutwillege, Chairman of the New York City Consumers Council, on behalf of her group.

'Met' Opens With Soviet Opera Italian Star and Czech Leader

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Metropolitan Opera showed a certain reverence for its 60 years at last night's Diamond Jubilee opening.

Twenty-five years ago there was another war opening. But in 1918 war hysteria had thrown out all enemy singers and enemy music. Last night the star was an Italian, the opera was Russian and chosen as a friendly gesture to an ally, and the new season will include a lot of music by a German named Richard Wagner.

As a final gesture, the conductor, George Szell, is a Czech.

There was perhaps a little more glamor than last year, but last night's "Boris Godunoff" was a comparatively sober performance, and the audience surprised itself by listening to a good deal of it. It was different when Christine Nilsson sang the opening "Faust" in 1883.

Then, the intermissions were so long the performance ran five and a half hours, and society reporters commuted between the then nouveaux riches in the "Met," and the staid element who were opening their own opera season in the old Academy of Music on Fourteenth Street. There was a social battle on—and the Metropolitan won.

There was a spattering of ermine, a lot of mink, and little or no chinchilla last night. More than 40 fashion editors fluttered about the corridors to find out whether long or short evening gowns were in the majority. The long won, ten to one.

Most of the favorites were there, surrounded by their adoring circles: Lily Pons, Gladys Swarthout, Ganna Walska. The usual set of dinner parties was given before the performance.

Ezio Pinza has sung 450 times at the Metropolitan since his debut there in 1926—but last night he occupied the same dressing room he has used from the beginning. It is a small room on the third floor, and he still shares it with two other men, as he did in the old days. Last night he was the undisputed star, and although he has often sung better, he was still much above the usual opening night standard.

Sixty years back there was one American singer in the company, and last night 60 per cent of the roster was American. But in all the years no American singer ever had a debut on opening night, until Thelma Altman came along.

Buffalo born and Rochester trained, Miss Altman, a mezzo soprano, sang last night the role of Teodoro—one of the Czar Boris' children. It is not a large part, but she approached it calmly and intelligently, and had a definite success. Miss Altman is the first of five American-born and American-trained singers scheduled for debuts this season.

Plan to Give Soldier Vote In Election Year Hits Snag

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—A proposed system for servicemen to vote in the next year's elections took a beating from two sides yesterday and emboldened opponents set out to kill the whole idea of Federal supervision of voting.

First, the Senate struck from the plan a provision by which a War Ballot Commission could have challenged the validity of the Presidential voting in any state.

Then, after Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone refused to participate in an arrangement whereby a Supreme Court Justice would act as an umpire to settle deadlocks on the bipartisan ballot commission, the Senate knocked out that provision.

Senator Scott Lucas (D) of Illinois, one of the authors of the bill to have the Commission handle the servicemen's vote, complained that the changes left it with "nothing but administrative duties."

Three southern Democrats—Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, John McClellan of Arkansas and James Eastland of Mississippi—offered an amendment to kill the whole war ballot plan and substitute a request that states make provision for men and women in the armed services to cast regular absentee ballots.

Draft-Dodge School 'Pupils' Sentenced

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Six men who admitted attending a school which taught the technique of draft dodging were sentenced in Federal Court Nov. 19 to terms ranging from one to five years for conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Act.

The six pleaded guilty following the arrest of Stephen Weinberg, who operated the school where, for a fee, prospective inductees were taught to feign mental incompetence and thus escape military service.

Mr. Weinberg previously pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiring to violate the Selective Service Act, and was sentenced to seven years in prison and fined $17,500.

The six were Antonio F. Rosato, sentenced to one year and one day; his brother, Francis J. Rosato, three years; Morris Ovadia, four years; his brother, Nathan Ovadia, one year and one day; William K. Bohmer, three years, and Joseph Rosenfeld, five years.

BABY DIET HINTS

In Gerber's Strained Green Beans baby gets lots of Vitamin A, a good portion of Vitamin B1 and precious iron. These beans are high quality, carefully washed in pure, clear water and are cooked the Gerber way with air excluded to preserve the valuable vitamins and minerals. Try a few cans on baby's menu!

Gerber's Baby Foods

Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

I can make you a Better Cook yes, YOU! SAYS AUNT JENNY

JUST DO THESE 2 EASY THINGS

"I'M NOT talkin' to the lady across the way. I'm talkin' to *you!* An' I don't care whether you're new at cookin' or an old hand at it. You can be a *better* cook if you'll do two things —that's all. (1) Get Spry. (2) Use Spry receipts (there's one below) an' Spry in your own receipts. Do *all* bakin' an' fryin' the Spry way. See if you ever had such tasty meals an' such compliments on 'em before. An' Spry's a treat to use, always creamy soft an' ready for instant mixin'. For you don't have to keep purer Spry in the refrigerator. It stays fresh an' sweet right on the kitchen shelf."

TRY THIS TIP ON ROASTING YOUR THANKSGIVING TURKEY

After bird has been stuffed and trussed, put it in roasting pan and brush with melted Spry. Then cover lightly with a piece of white cloth which has been brushed thoroughly with melted Spry. Leave cloth on during roasting.

Roast in moderate oven (350° F.), allowing 20 to 25 minutes per pound. See how tender and juicy and flavorful your turkey is, what extra-rich brown gravy you get!

PURER ALL-VEGETABLE Spry

HAVE NO FEAR

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Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

A Sign of Good Cooking

GRAVY MASTER

EVERY BOTTLE TELLS HOW

Makes gravy men like! 15c

Aid for Defeated Enemies Plan of United Nations

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 23—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will help the people of defeated Germany but only when such aid will benefit victim nations.

Whatever aid Germany gets it will pay for.

In addition, some of its food stocks and other resources may be drafted by UNRRA for use in Poland, France, and other nations that have been improverished by the Nazis.

These decisions, applying also to Japan, Italy and all former enemy countries, have been reached by UNRRA's Scope Subcommittee and will go before the Council for approval before it adjourns its meeting here, probably Nov. 29.

Other plans laid at Subcommittee meetings included a decision to set up an "international civil service" to administer UNRRA with selection of personnel on "as wide a geographic basis as possible."

Big Administration Job

The possibility that soldiers and even Wacs may be used was seen in an agreement that "fullest utilization should be made of the men and women now serving in the armed forces of the United Nations who, at the close of the war, will constitute a vast reservoir of manpower capable of making an extremely valuable contribution to the work of the administration."

The limitation on the aid to be given Germany by UNRRA was voted on insistence of representatives of captive Norway, headed by Anders Frihagen, Minister of Supply and Reconstruction.

Pointing out that the UNRRA agreement signed at the White House by 44 nations specifies that UNRRA shall provide relief for "victims of war," a Norwegian spokesman declared, "We don't consider Germans victims of war. They are victims of their own brutality."

Medical aid to prevent the spread of epidemics was mentioned as one kind of relief that would probably be given to former enemy countries by UNRRA. It was also pointed out that food and clothing could be distributed by AMG (Allied Military Governments) and by the Red Cross and other private relief groups before UNRRA takes over.

With a view to appropriating some of the German military's supplies for relief of liberated Europeans the Scope Subcommittee voted to instruct Director-General Herbert H. Lehman, to consult "with the military command or other established control authorities having control of enemy or former enemy territories with a view to securing information as to any surpluses of supplies from time to time available in such enemy or former enemy territories from which relief and rehabilitation import requirements of liberated areas might be met."

Former Enemies Must Pay

Most invaded nations will not have to pay for UNRRA aid, but in the case of former enemies, the Subcommittee has voted that "all expenses connected with operations in ex-enemy territories should be carried by the ex-enemy country concerned."

Emphasizing UNRRA's purpose of helping liberated areas to help themselves, the Scope Subcommittee decided that the range of UNRRA's services will include:

Relief supplies: Essential consumer goods to meet immediate needs, such as food, fuel, clothing, shelter, and medical supplies.

Relief services: Such as health and welfare; assistance in caring for and maintaining records of persons found in any areas under the control of any of the United Nations who by reason of war have been displaced from their homes, and, in agreement with the appropriate governments, military authorities, or other agencies, in securing their repatriation or return, and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

Rehabilitation supplies and services: Materials, such as seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, fishing equipment, machinery and spare parts, needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated territories, and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

Rehabilitation of public utilities and services: So far as they can be repaired or restored to meet immediate needs; such as light, water, sanitation, power, transport, temporary storage, communications, and assistance in procuring material equipment for the rehabilitation of educational institutions.

All of these services come within the provinces of relief or rehabilitation as differentiated from long-range reconstruction which UNRRA will not touch.

Aid Quickly Given

Even while military authorities are still in command in liberated areas, UNRRA may, if requested, send in supplies and expert personnel to assist the military and begin work in connection with repatriation of displaced persons.

A United States-British experiment of this kind was conducted in North Africa before UNRRA was formed.

As a guide to Governor Lehman in selecting his permanent UNRRA staff, a personnel subcommittee recommended that it be "of an international character, selected upon the basis of individual competence, character and integrity without discrimination on grounds of sex, race, nationality, or creed, and recruited upon as wide a geographic basis as is possible, compatible with efficient administration.

"Salary standards," it was said, "should be established at a sufficiently high level to make it possible for the administration to secure the employment of persons possessing the highest qualifications within their own particular field of endeavor."

Supply Committee

Another subcommittee, headed by L. B. Pearson, of Canada, recommended that the UNRRA Committee on Supply be given power to recommend price adjustments when it appears that UNRRA is being overcharged by any nation. Committee officials denied that UNRRA would attempt to equalize prices throughout the world.

It was also recommended that the Committee on Supply be given authority to decide whether supplies and services are being contributed to UNRRA "in an equitable manner" by all participating nations. Where it is impossible to equalize the amount of food and other supplies contributed, a financial adjustment will be recommended.

Mr. Pearson is slated to become head of the important Supply Committee which will start massing UNRRA supplies on a worldwide basis as soon as legislative bodies of the 44 nations give the go signal.

A finance subcommittee is still working on a method of dividing up administrative expenses of UNRRA between the 44 nations. A tentative allotment would make the United States the largest sharer, paying 40 per cent of the expenses. Russia would pay 15 per cent, the United Kingdom 15 per cent, France 4 per cent, China 5 per cent, and other nations lesser amounts.

Soon, Their Hands Will Be at the Throttle

Wide World

Lads Learn Railroading at Firsthand

For the most part brothers or sons of active railroad men, these boys, all in the 'teen age, are doing men's work on the Illinois Central Railroad while they learn about running a locomotive, and doing it well. This is the result of a school established by the railroad last spring at Carbondale, Ill., at the opening of which 60 pupils were enrolled. Sidney Laws, a veteran railroad man at the Illinois Central roundhouse at Carbondale, explains the mechanics of a locomotive to young men learning to be locomotive firemen and, later, engineers.

Text of Message on Aid to Servicemen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt's message to Congress recommending certain aid to servicemen and service women upon their return to civilian life follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

All of us are concentrating now on the one primary objective of winning this war. But even as we devote our energy and resources to that purpose, we cannot neglect to plan for things to come after victory is won.

The problem of reconverting wartime America to a peacetime basis is one for which we are now laying plans to be submitted to the Congress for action. As I said last July:

"The returning soldier and sailor and Marine are a part of the problem of demobilizing the rest of the millions of Americans who have been working and living in a war economy since 1941. . . . But the members of the armed forces have been compelled to make greater economic sacrifice and every other kind of sacrifice than the rest of us, and are entitled to definite action to help take care of their special problems."

At that time I outlined what seemed to me to be a minimum of action to which the members of our armed forces are entitled over and above that taken for other citizens.

What our servicemen and women want, more than anything else, is the assurance of satisfactory employment upon their return to civil life. The first task after the war is to provide employment for them and for our demobilized war workers.

Skeptics

There were skeptics who said that our wartime production goals would never be attained. There will also be skeptics who will question our ability to make the necessary plans to meet the problems of unemployment and want after the war. But, I am confident that if industry and labor and Government tackle the problems of economic readjustment after the war with the same unity of purpose and with the same ingenuity, resourcefulness and boldness that they have employed to such advantage in wartime production, they can solve them.

We must not lower our sights to prewar levels. The goal after the war should be the maximum utilization of our human and material resources. This is the way to rout the forces of insecurity and unemployment at home, as completely as we shall have defeated the forces of tyranny and oppression on the fields of battle.

There are, however, certain measures which merit the immediate attention of the Congress to round out the program already commenced for the special protection of the members of the armed forces.

The Congress has already enacted a generous program of benefits for servicemen and for the widows and dependents of those killed in action.

$90 Billion Total

For example:

1. Under the National Service Life Insurance Act, life insurance at low premium rates is now available to members of the armed forces in amounts not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000 per person. A total of nearly $90,000,000,000 of insurance has already been applied for.

2. In addition, provision has been made, under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act, for the guarantee by the Government of the payment of premiums on commercial policies held by members of the armed forces while in service. Premiums on insurance totaling $135,582,000 have been guaranteed, as a result of 56,276 applications by servicemen for such relief.

3. The Congress has also enacted legislation making provision for the hospitalization and medical care of all veterans of the present war, and for the vocational rehabilitation and training of those suffering from disability incurred in, or aggravated by, military service, when such disability results in a vocational handicap preventing re-employment. Similar provision has been made for the rehabilitation of disabled persons in civil life, who, with proper training, can be equipped to play a useful part in the war effort at home. Men who are rejected for military service because of physical or mental defects, or who are discharged from the armed forces because of a disabilty existing at the time of induction, are thus eligible for such rehabilitation services and training as may be necessary and feasible in order to fit them for useful and gainful employment.

4. By recent legislation, our present servicemen and women have been assured the same pension benefits for death or disability incurred in the line of duty while in active military service as are provided for the veterans of prior wars. The pensions rates for the families of those killed in this war were recently increased by the Congress.

Maternity Care

The Veterans' Administration will, from time to time, request the consideration by the Congress of various amendments of existing laws which will facilitate administration, and which will correct any defects in our present statutory scheme which experience may disclose. I am confident that the Congress, in line with the historic policy of this Government toward its ill, injured and disabled servicemen and women, will provide generous appropriations to the Veterans' Administration with which to carry out these laws.

5. Numerous other measures have been adopted for the protection of our servicemen such as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act suspending the enforcement of certain obligations against members of the armed forces, the creation of re-employment rights under the Selective Service Act, and the provision for emergency maternity care to the wives and infants of enlisted men.

However, I believe that we must go much further.

We must make provision now to help our returning servicemen and women bridge the gap from war to peace activity. When the war is over, our men and women in the armed forces will be eager to rejoin their families, get a job, or continue their education, and to pick up the threads of their former lives. They will return at a time when industry will be in the throes of reconversion. Our plans for demobilization of soldiers and sailors must be consistent with our plans for the reconversion of industry and for the creation of employment opportunities for both servicemen and war workers. Already the armed forces have returned many thousands of servicemen and women to civil life.

Mustering-Out Pay

The following further steps seem desirable now:

1. To help servicemen and women tide over the difficult period of readjustment from military to civilian life, mustering-out pay will be needed. It will relieve them of anxiety while they seek private employment or make their personal plans for the future. I therefore recommend to the Congress that it enact legislation and provide funds for the payment of a uniform, reasonable mustering-out pay to all members of the armed forces upon their honorable discharge or transfer to inactive duty. This pay should not be in a lump sum but on a monthly installment basis.

2. We must anticipate, however, that some members of the armed forces may not be able to obtain employment within a rasonable time after their return to civil life. For them, unemployment allowances should be provided until they can reasonably be absorbed by private industry.

Members of the armed services are not now adequately covered by existing unemployment insurance laws of the states. It is estimated that approximately one-half of them will have no unemployment insurance protection at all when they leave military service. Benefits payable to those who are covered by state law are unequal, and will vary greatly among the states because of the wide differences in the provisions of the state laws. The protection in many cases will be inadequate. It is plainly a Federal responsibility to provide for the payment of adequate and equitable allowances to those servicemen and women who are unable to find employment after their demobilization.

For these reasons, I recommend to the Congress that a uniform system of allowances for unemployed servicemen and women be established.

Uniform Rate

I believe that there should be a fixed and uniform rate of benefit for a fixed period of time for all members of the armed forces who, after leaving the service, are unable to find suitable work. In order to qualify for an unemployment allowance each person should be obliged to register with the United States Employment Service, and, following the usual practice in unemployment insurance, must be willing to accept available and suitable employment, or to engage in a training course to prepare him for such employment. The protection under this system should be continued for an adequate length of time following the period for which mustering-out payment is made.

At present, persons serving in the Merchant Marine are not insured under state unemployment insurance laws, primarily because the very nature of their employment carries them beyond the confines of any particular state. I believe that the most effective way of protecting Maritime workers against postwar unemployment is to enact without delay a Federal Maritime unemployment insurance act. There has been in effect since 1938 a Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and a similar act for Maritime workers is long overdue. Marine workers are, however, insured under the existing Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Law.

3. Members of the armed forces are not receiving credit under the Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Law for their period of military service. Credit under the law can be obtained only while a person is engaged in certain specific types of employment. Service in the armed forces is not included in these types. Since the size of the insurance benefits depends upon the total number of years in which credits are obtained, the exclusion of military service will operate to decrease the old-age retirement benefits which will eventually be payable to servicemen and women. Furthermore, a large number of persons whose dependents were protected by the Survivors' Insurance benefits at the time they entered the armed forces, are losing entirely those insurance rights while they are in service.

Credit

I therefore recommend that the Congress enact legislation to make it possible for members of the armed forces to obtain credit under the Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Law during their period of military service. The burden of this extension of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance to members of the armed forces should be carried by the Federal Government, and the Federal contributions should be uniform for all members of the armed forces irrespective of their rank.

I have already communicated with the Congress requesting the enactment of legislation to provide educational and training opportunities for the members of the armed forces who desire to pursue their studies after their discharge.

The Congress will agree, I am sure, that, this time, we must have plans and legislation ready for our returning veterans instead of waiting until the last moment. It will give notice to our armed forces that the people back home do not propose to let them down.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The White House,
Nov. 23, 1943.

Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

be the maximum utilization of our human and material resources. This is the way to rout the forces of insecurity and unemployment at home, as completely as we shall have defeated the forces of tyranny and oppression on the fields of battle."

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that in concentrating on the primary objective of winning the war, the Government must not neglect to plan for things to come after victory is won.

He stated it as fundamental that the nation's plans for demobilization of soldiers and sailors must be consistent with its plans for the reconversion of industry and for the creation of employment opportunities for both service men and war workers.

"The Congress will agree, I am sure," the message concluded, "that, this time, we must have plans and legislation ready for our returning veterans instead of waiting until the last moment. It will give notice to our armed forces that the people back home do not propose to let them down."

Canol Project Is Defended As Vital War Need

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson today defended the War Department's $134,000,000 Canol oil development in the Canadian Northwest as an urgent war measure undertaken when Japanese were threatening Alaska and now available for the drive from Alaska against the heart of Japan.

Testifying before the Senate Truman Committee, which is calling upon the Army to justify continuance of the costly project, Mr. Patterson declared:

"One might as well criticize the cost of capturing the Salerno bridgehead by stating that the land was worth only a few dollars an acre."

With Alaska defensible chiefly by air, the Canol project was undertaken in the spring of 1942 at a perilous moment when Japan was capturing Bataan and when American tankers were being sunk rapidly by Nazi submarines, Mr. Patterson stressed. Canol represented an effort to develop oil resources close to Alaskan operations when other methods of speeding oil to Alaska seemed largely unavailable, he said.

All Hopes Surpassed

He disclosed that the development, "surpassing all hopes," has uncovered a rich continental source of oil—an estimated pool of 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 barrels, with an output of 20,000 barrels a day now assured, far beyond the original target of 3,000 barrels a day.

The project was reviewed in July by the War Department General Staff and again this fall by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, Admiral Ernest J. King, Naval Chief of Operations, and Admiral William D. Leahy, and it was determined that the completion and operation of the Canol project was vitally necessary to the war effort, Mr. Patterson reported.

Mr. Patterson and other War Department representatives stood up well under Truman Committee questioning regarding the military worthiness of seeking oil sources close to Alaska for joint Canadian-United States defense, but Hugh Fulton, committee counsel, scored points when matters of costs and alternative means of supplying oil were reached.

Thus James H. Graham, goateed civilian War Department adviser on transportation, admitted that the project was undertaken without extensive study of the potential of the few wells already existing at Fort Norman, Yukon Territory, or of the costs of transporting pipe and other materials, or of the tremendous difficulties of the terrain.

Three Hours' Parley

Mr. Graham, on leave from the University of Kentucky College of Engineering, admitted he had recommended the Canol project to the War Department without any idea of its ultimate cost after only a three-hour conference with Canadian oil specialists who carefully avoided promising more than 3,000 barrels of crude production a day.

Mr. Graham said he would make the same recommendation again today, remarking: "This is war, gentlemen. I do not stop to consider the cost of things in time of war."

Questioned sharply as to why the oil refinery for the Canol development should have been located at Whitehorse, in Canadian territory, instead of across the boundary line in United States territory, as at Fairbanks, Alaska, Mr. Graham said he proposed Whitehorse because it was the geographical center of the highway from Edmonton to Fairbanks, and as such the most strategic locale for the refinery.

Questions by Truman Committee members and counsel also sought to discover (1) why the War Department failed to consider the costliness of producing high-octane gasoline from the Norman wells crude oil, which means bringing in bulky components and much special equipment and (2) why, since tankers were scarce, the Army failed to consider the use of barges via the inland-waterway system as a means of carrying oil from the United States.

Project Turned Out Well

The substance of the reply by Undersecretary Patterson and his associates was that the War Department took what seemed the best course at the time and that, far from failing, the project has turned out to be unusually fortunate in oil output.

The War Department has now initiated discussions with the State Department and the Canadian Government to work out some more satisfactory arrangement for future use of the Canadian oil on a basis fair and equitable to both the United States and Canada, Mr. Patterson disclosed.

This statement came in reply to a chief and persistent question placed by the Truman Committee: Why had the Army undertaken a $134,000,000 project in Canada—involving development of oil fields at Fort Norman, construction of a 600-mile pipeline to Whitehorse, erection of a refinery at Whitehorse, and construction of additional pipelines to Alcan Highway points and waterway ports—all without making any provision whereby the United States might share in the postwar oil output from this expensive development?

Mr. Patterson sought to convince the Committee that the Canol petroleum has a highly useful future in Alaskan and Canadian defense measures "and for the further development of this vast, almost untouched territory."

Travel

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The Home Forum

"A goodly heritage"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GRATEFUL recognition of his unity with God inspired the Psalmist to this joyous praise: "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage" (Psalms 16:6, 7). Brushing aside earth mists, the man of God sees the very Godlikeness of his being guarding him from evil and guiding him to intelligent action.

In our own time, another spiritual lightbearer, Mary Baker Eddy, discovered the great truth of which the Psalmist sings. Contrary to prevailing beliefs, Mrs. Eddy sets forth the scientific relationship of man's oneness with God as the basic truth of existence. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 465, she defines God thus: "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." She declares further (*ibid.*, p. 475), "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique. He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas; the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness; the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind, and therefore is eternal."

God's man, therefore, is seen to be created and upheld by Principle; directed by Mind; inviolable, in the uninvadable serenity of Soul; inspired by Life to joyous, productive activity. Man is changeless in Truth's changelessness. He is comforted by boundless and unsearchable Love. He is not adrift upon the seething sea of materiality because he cannot stray out of Spirit's ever-presence. He does not forget or refuse to be the representation of Deity, his only Principle and only Mind. By virtue of man's oneness with God, dominion is his. He embodies opportunity and capacity. He is the evidence of power and poise. "A goodly heritage," indeed!

* * *

Beset by apparent chaos, the inquirer may ask: "Where is the man whom Principle holds in security, peace, and joy?" Christian Science answers: "Your true self is this man." Under the paragraph heading: "Paradise regained" (*ibid.*, p. 171), Mrs. Eddy observes: "Through discernment of the spiritual opposite of materiality, even the way through Christ, Truth, man will reopen with the key of divine Science the gates of Paradise which human beliefs have closed, and will find himself unfallen, upright, pure, and free, not needing to consult almanacs for the probabilities either of his life or of the weather, not needing to study brainology to learn how much of a man he is."

Mrs. Eddy's declaration of man's true status is of tremendous import to every individual. Biblical promises, hitherto regarded as merely beautiful figures, become scientific statements to be understood and demonstrated. It is not denied that to mortal sense the individual appears in a dual role—sometimes evil, sometimes good. This does not alter the fact that the absolute goodness of God's nature precludes disease, distress, or decrepitude being conditions of man's nature. The fundamental error which posits man and the universe as the effect of a suppositional mortal mind opposed to the divine Mind is destroyed at its inception when one recognizes his oneness with Spirit, God. Definite rejection of evil suggestions and persistent declaration of spiritual truth, such as are found in the Bible and Science and Health, are needed in this redemptive work.

* * *

Frequently to remind oneself of spiritual truth establishes in consciousness an awareness of the presence of Mind. One then finds that acknowledgment of God's ever-presence and power invokes Love's protective and Principle's directive law. One can proceed to his objective in serenity and safety, whether it be the daily routine or work in supposedly dangerous areas. Service men and women can accomplish appointed tasks without harm, reassured by the promise, "My presence shall go with thee." Amid propaganda of lack, the housewife will find the needs of her family provided as she realizes Love's limitless substance. Fear is nullified and the invalid freed when it is realized that no such unintelligent manifestation as disease can exist where Mind is.

The searching truths of the Bible are comforting and encouraging only as they are applied to daily problems. Christian Science, the revelation of inviolable spiritual law, brings the comforting assurance that here and now mortal discord can be nullified according to one's understanding of God. In her Message for 1902 (pp. 8, 9), Mrs. Eddy declares: "Spiritual love makes man conscious that God is his Father, and the consciousness of God as Love gives man power with untold furtherance. Then God becomes to him the All-presence—quenching sin; the All-power—giving life, health, holiness; the All-science—all law and gospel."

Ability to detect and nullify mistaken notions and to replace them with spiritual truth is the right of every individual. Willingness to accept the responsibility of sonship, and courage to demonstrate one's true status, usher the student into a truer sense of things. He gets acquainted with himself and his goodly heritage of God-derived harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Compensation

Break the handle of the cup;
Careless, chip the rim;
It will still hold happiness
To the very brim.

Turn the cup so you may miss
Any broken part;
Hold it close within the palm,
But closer to the heart.

CATHERINE HAYDON JACOBS

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A LADY: *A Drawing by Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres*

JEAN-AUGUSTE-DOMINIQUE INGRES was a pupil of Jacques-Louis David. The teacher was dedicated to the antique; but the pupil abandoned the strict tenets instilled and turned to nature. Ingres felt the artist must devote himself entirely to the study of nature, so that his representation would be as truthful as possible. "We must copy nature, always, and learn to see it well." Tirelessly he drew from nature, making countless preparatory drawings, anticipating the hoped-for perfection.

Ingres had a poor opinion of his contemporary, Eugène Delacroix, whom he dubbed "the apostle of ugliness." In his years of decline, he was saddened and disheartened by the new tendencies in painting. He preferred to look backward, to Raphael, Holbein, and the Greeks. "Our task is not to invent, but to continue."

The many pencil drawings by Ingres reveal the diligent observation, the high skill, and fine perception of that great Frenchman. He was no mere topographic recorder, for his drawings show a supervision over the elements of composition, the telling delineation of contour, the firm indication of mass, the subtle gradation of lights and shadows. He took everything in: the costume, the laces, the ruffles, the shawls; and he gave a dependable account of the French middle class that posed for him. But he composed, adjusted, manipulated the details. Implicit in an Ingres drawing is a plastic design in which the solids and the voids set each other off. Said Ingres: "In constructing a figure, do not proceed piecemeal. Carry the whole thing along together, draw the ensemble." He learned well the lesson of the Greeks.

This drawing is one of thirty pictures by Ingres which were recently acquired by the Fogg Museum of Art through the Grenville L. Winthrop Bequest.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"Un bel héritage"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARCE QU'IL RECONNAISSAIT son unité avec Dieu, le Psalmiste s'écriait, dans un cantique de louange et de joie: "Ma part m'est échue dans des lieux agréables; oui, j'ai un bel héritage!" (Psaume 16:6, 7.) Chassant les brouillards terrestres, l'homme de Dieu voit que les qualités divines reflétées par son être le préservent du mal et lui permettent d'agir avec intelligence.

A notre époque, une femme qui elle aussi portait le flambeau des lumières spirituelles, découvrit la grande vérité dont s'inspirait le Psalmiste. Contredisant les croyances en vogue, Mrs. Eddy fit connaître la vérité fondamentale de l'existence — le rapport scientifique unissant l'homme à Dieu. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, à la page 465, elle définit Dieu en ces termes: "Dieu est l'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Ame, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, incorporels, divins, suprêmes, infinis." Ailleurs elle déclare (*ibid.*, p. 475): "L'homme est idée, l'image de l'Amour; il n'est pas physique. Il est l'idée composée de Dieu, y compris toutes les idées justes; le terme générique pour tout ce qui reflète l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu; l'identité consciente de l'être telle qu'elle se révèle dans la Science, dans laquelle l'homme est le reflet de Dieu, ou Entendement, et par conséquent est éternel."

On voit donc que l'homme de Dieu est créé, soutenu par le Principe; dirigé par l'Entendement; inviolable dans les sphères sereines de l'Ame, où l'erreur ne pénètre pas; inspiré par la Vie qui lui donne une activité joyeuse et féconde. L'homme est à l'abri des changements, puisque la Vérité est immuable. Il trouve le réconfort dans l'Amour insondable, infini. Loin de voguer à la dérive sur les eaux tourmentées du matérialisme, il est toujours en présence de l'Esprit et ne peut s'égarer. Il n'oublie pas, il ne refuse point d'être la manifestation de la Divinité, son seul Principe, l'unique Entendement. Parce que l'homme est un avec Dieu, il possède la maîtrise. Les aptitudes, les capacités favorables sont siennes. Il rend témoignage à la réalité du pouvoir, de l'équilibre mental. Il possède vraiment "un bel héritage!"

* * *

Au milieu du chaos qui semble régner, l'on dira peut-être: "Où donc est l'homme que le Principe maintient dans la sécurité, la paix, la joie?" La Science Chrétienne répond: "Votre moi véritable est cet homme-là." Sous la rubrique marginale "Le Paradis regagné" (*ibid.*, p. 171), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Grâce à son discernement de l'opposé spirituel de la matérialité, savoir, le chemin par le Christ, la Vérité, l'homme rouvrira avec la clef de la Science divine les portes du Paradis, qu'ont fermées les croyances humaines, et il se trouvera non déchu, mais droit, pur et libre, n'ayant pas besoin de consulter des almanachs pour y découvrir les probabilités concernant sa vie ou le temps, n'ayant pas besoin d'étudier la cérébrologie pour apprendre jusqu'à quel point il est homme."

La déclaration du vrai statut de l'homme, que nous a donnée Mrs. Eddy, est d'une extrême importance pour chacun de nous. Les promesses bibliques que nous regardions peut-être comme de belles abstractions, deviennent des exposés scientifiques qu'il faut comprendre et démontrer. Sans doute, pour le sens mortel, les humains paraissent jouer un double rôle, tantôt mauvais, tantôt bon. Mais ceci ne change point les faits: parce que la nature de Dieu est absolument bonne, la maladie, l'angoisse, la décrépitude ne sont pas comprises dans la vraie nature de l'homme qu'Il a créé. Croire que l'homme et l'univers sont les effets d'un entendement mortel qui s'opposerait à l'Entendement divin, c'est une erreur fondamentale dont la racine même est détruite lorsque nous reconnaissons notre unicité avec Dieu, l'Esprit. Pour accomplir cette œuvre rédemptrice, il faut rejeter catégoriquement les suggestions mauvaises et déclarer avec persévérance la vérité spirituelle, comme nous le montre la Bible et *Science et Santé*.

* * *

Il est bon de se remémorer souvent la vérité spirituelle, car ainsi s'établit dans la conscience la certitude de la présence du divin Entendement. On constate alors que reconnaître l'omniprésence et le pouvoir de Dieu, c'est faire appel à l'Amour et à sa loi protectrice, au Principe dont la loi vous guide. On peut dès lors poursuivre sa route en sécurité, le cœur serein, qu'il s'agisse des labeurs usuels ou d'un travail qui vous conduit dans des régions censément dangereuses. Les soldats, les marins, les aviateurs, les femmes portant l'uniforme peuvent accomplir sans accident les tâches qu'on leur assigne, car cette promesse les rassure: "Je serai moi-même ton guide, et j'assurerai ta sécurité." Malgré les rumeurs de pénurie, la ménagère qui comprend que la substance de l'Amour est illimitée aura tout ce qu'il faut pour les siens, pour elle-même. La crainte disparaît, les malades sont libérés lorsqu'on réalise qu'une manifestation aussi peu intelligente que la maladie ne saurait exister en présence de l'Entendement.

Les pénétrantes vérités de la Bible nous réconfortent et nous encouragent si nous les appliquons aux problèmes de chaque jour. Révélant l'inviolable loi spirituelle, la Science Chrétienne nous apporte cette assurance salutaire: les discords mortels peuvent être annulés ici même et dès maintenant, dans la mesure où l'on saisit la nature de Dieu. Mrs. Eddy déclare, dans son *Message for 1902* (pp. 8, 9): "L'amour spirituel fait sentir à l'homme que Dieu est son Père, et la conscience de Dieu en tant qu'Amour donne à l'homme un pouvoir dont la portée est immense. Alors Dieu devient pour lui la Toute-présence — éteignant le péché; la Toute-puissance — donnant la vie, la santé, la sainteté; la Toute-science — la loi et l'évangile intégral."

Tout homme a reçu l'aptitude à démasquer les notions erronées, à les réduire au néant, à les remplacer par la vérité spirituelle. Acceptons de bon cœur notre filialité divine et les responsabilités qu'elle entraîne; ayons le courage de démontrer notre vrai statut, et nous parviendrons à une conception plus juste des choses. Nous apprendrons à nous connaître, nous verrons notre bel héritage — l'harmonie dont Dieu est la source!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Time's More Romantic Measures

THERE HAS ACTUALLY been a fantastic suggestion to turn the Place de la Concorde into a vast sundial, using the Obelisk as the gnomon, or finger of the dial. The idea is not new, having been conceived in 1913 by the famous astronomer, Camille Flammarion.

Actually, the Forum in old Rome was used for this identical purpose, in the year 491, from the city's foundation (R. U. C.), when, by order of the Senate, a gnomon was erected in the middle of the square, by the shadow of which the altitude of the sun was observed by special functionaries, who from sunrise to sunset sent messengers into the city to announce each hour of daylight. More delicate and accurate sundials soon took the place of this Forum timepiece. . . .

Among the many romantic ways of measuring time was the clepsydra, or water-clock, which superseded the sundial among the Greeks and Romans. It was an earthern vessel, holding a fixed amount of water, which flowed drip by drip through small holes in its bottom, and it was used in courts of justice to limit the length of speeches. It continued in use during the Middle Ages, and the famous Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid (our old acquaintance of the *Arabian Nights*) made a present to Charlemagne of a particularly beautiful specimen, which was much celebrated by mediaeval poets as "the eighth wonder of the world." It was particularly admired for a mechanism which, accompanying the chimes announcing each hour, set in motion a group of little automatic figures posturing to the music.

Such figures, often comical, became a popular feature of mediaeval "performing" clocks, such as the famous clock still to be seen at Strasbourg. There is one in the museum at Basel in Switzerland, which slowly stuck out a long tongue as the pendulum vibrated. Another curious device for telling the time was a graduated candle. King St. Louis divided his day by one of these candles, which was three feet high and burned for twenty-four hours. . . .

Such "announcers" of time were necessary in the days before public or even private clocks, and we are still picturesquely reminded of them in out-of-the-way places, where a watchman cries out the hours through the night, or on shipboard, where a tarry throat in the crow's-nest megaphones from the midnight sky: "Twelve o'clock and all's well."

Charles V gave the first public clock to Paris in 1370, the clock we still see, with its beautiful dial, set in the Tour de l'Horloge of the Palais de Justice. It was made by the famous clockmaker Henry de Vick, and a similar clock (still in going order) had been installed in Dover Castle, England, a few years before (1348). . . .

No two watches ever told the time alike, and Casanova tells how one day in 1750, happening to be in the Palais Royal gardens about noon, he was "astonished to see a crowd of people with their noses in the air and their eyes on the meridian, each with his watch in his hand, so as to regulate it exactly at midday." This custom may well be an explanation of the disputed meaning of that curious street name, the "Rue du Cherche-Midi."

Most men about town carried two watches in their fobs, to check one by the other. Yet this precaution was rather useless, for when they didn't agree it was a question as to which to believe. A witty story is told of the famous dandy, the Maréchal de Richelieu, who always carried two, both so beautiful that one day a certain great lady admired them so much that she asked to hold them in her hands that she might examine them closer. Then, to her great confusion, she let them slip out of her fingers and they fell to the ground. The gallant Maréchal did his best to comfort her. "Don't distress yourself," he said gaily, "it is the first time I ever saw them go together!"—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, in "From a Paris Scrapbook." (New York: Ives Washburn.)

Remembered Singing Boy

FOR A WHILE he had been only a voice, floating up in extraordinary resonance from the street below my windows, one of those true, sweet, almost unearthly voices that can belong only to a young boy in his early 'teens. And he was singing "Coming in on a Wing and a Prayer," not idly, but as if he loved it, which makes all the difference.

We often hear music in our street. Every so often there is the melodic call of the scissors' sharpener, the baritone and tenor voices of the fruit and vegetable hucksters, the ice and coal peddler who tools his vehicle up and down under the autocratic direction of his dog seated precariously atop the load and barking for every delivery. In the warm weather, when all the windows are open, a clarinet often discourses from across the way, and most of our mornings listen to the delightful speech of the concert grand below stairs. We also have the Music of the Masters, via phonograph or radio. But a living voice, vibrating on the open air, brings something all these other performances lack. It calls, and before you know it you must run to look for the singer.

A door slammed somewhere, men's feet shuffled on the pavement. The song ceased, but the boy had dropped from the step of the van and was standing in the sunshine laughing up at the driver. To look, you wouldn't think there was so much music in him, and yet—

* * *

He was dark, as I'd expected, and I had thought him first a young Italian lad because, in Naples especially, the streets are never empty of song. And then I caught a flash from his eyes and changed my guess. The Italian eye is limpid and often luminous, but the Armenian sparkles with light. This boy was like Stepan, who sang also, and whom I shall never forget.

There couldn't have been many of his race in our town at the time, although we were growing so rapidly that only the schoolteachers and the postmen could keep track of new faces; and I am afraid few of us knew much about his people, only that they came to America to escape oppression. When Dirck came home from school one afternoon and brought Stepan with him, we paid no special attention. Not until someone opened the door of the upstairs playroom and we heard the song.

Of course, there is no other voice quite like a boy's cool, innocent treble. It can't express emotion, because actually the means do not yet exist, but that makes it all the more touching. The listener, out of his own heart, supplies the lack and is moved.

This was a strange, wild song, a little monotonous in its repetitions, quite unlike anything we had ever heard before.

"My father learned it in the old country," Stepan told us. "He knows many others, and what he does not remember I make up."

We could never tell, though, which was Stepan's and which the traditional folk-tune. When he began to use our piano, everything he sang seemed to grow and change and expand, making the room reverberate with unfamiliar resonance.

"He's got such wonderful ideas," Dirck confided. "I wish the other boys weren't always laughing at him. I don't think he's funny. He's just—different."

We agreed that that difference was a quality worth having, something our matter-of-fact American boys needed, too, if they only knew it.

* * *

"He'll be good for Dirck," I told Henry.

Dirck's father, who feels the same relationship toward other men's sons, looked at me quizzically.

"I hope," he said, "that Dirck will be good for him, too, as an interpreter, at the least."

I saw what he meant, but only rather vaguely. Few of our boys would have much respect for Stepan's kind of imagination, and they would naturally reject all that was strange or unfamiliar or—foreign, without wanting to know anything about it. Some of us were pretty narrow in those days.

"This melting-pot idea," Henry went on, "is all very well, but I wish we weren't in so much hurry for an amalgamation. We've been trying to mix all our elements, without any respect for the material, and then stamp it out again from one mold. Stepan may not be able to resist the process."

But Stepan had no thought of resisting. He merely went on his way, so full of vitality and enthusiasm, so urged by the need of sharing what he had with everyone else that he couldn't be squelched or discouraged. After he began to study the piano in earnest, we saw him little. Dirck said he was working hard and that he was learning to write music, too. And then his family moved away and we heard nothing of him for years. Until a few weeks ago—

* * *

I might have had faith enough to know it would be like that. I ought to have believed that, one day, we should hear a great orchestra play his music.

The program made much of his Armenian birth. But we felt that he was American, too, and that he had made a gift to this country of something precious that had matured here as it might not have done anywhere else in the world. That this music could be ours, native to ourselves as well; because, when he came among us, he brought with him treasure of his mind and spirit for the enrichment of all of us. It was a fine symphony.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

The Websters Visit Miss Mitford

WE LEFT OXFORD for Windsor—a rainy day, at least showering. After a drive of 13 miles we reached Wallingford, where we remained two hours awaiting fresh post horses, before we could proceed. After the horses arrived we proceeded through a very interesting country, until we arrived at Reading. I ought to mention, that after we left Oxford about five miles, we passed the Archbishop of York's lodge, and were invited to make a call but had not time.—After arriving at Reading at the Inn, Mr. Kenyon recd. a note from Miss Mitford, inviting us to come to her house and dine or lunch—but we were all tired and hungry and preferred to lunch at the Inn, and did so; a very nice place and civil persons. Mr. K. drove in the inside of the coach all day, and recited Wordsworth's poems, and tried to impress us with their extreme beauties—he is a very delightful travelling companion.

We left Reading, a place not particularly striking, for *three miles cross*, and visited Miss Mitford. Found her father, aged 73, and herself living together; were recd. in her little garden, in the midst of her geraniums, for which she has a peculiar passion. . . . She lives in a small "hut" quoting Mr. Kenyon's authority, but seems happy and recd. us very hospitably: she looks care worn; has recently rec'd from Govt. a stipend of one hundred pounds. . . . We made her a visit of an hour, I should think. Passed through the scenery she describes, and which she deserves credit for, as the country itself did not interest me: it is a wild plain, at least overgrown with weeds. From "Mr. W. & I," Being the Authentic Diary of Caroline Le Roy Webster during a Famous Journey with the Honble. Daniel Webster to Great Britain and the Continent in the year 1839. (New York: Ives Washburn.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1943

Pilgrims Converging on Mecca From All Corners of Moslem World

What Weathervane Shift Brought Storm in Vichy?

Contradictory reports concerning Pétain and his intentions linked to possible break with Laval or, more probably, with propaganda campaign to reserve place on winning Allied bandwagon.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is actually happening in Vichy? Why have there been such a succession of contradictory reports in the last few days concerning Marshal Philippe Pétain and his intentions?

In all probability one of these things is occurring:

1. Marshal Pétain, as Swiss and other reports allege, has broken with his Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, on ideological grounds.

2. Vichy traditionalists have become convinced finally that Germany has lost the war and have launched a propaganda campaign to reserve a place for themselves on the Allied bandwagon.

More Probable Alternative

The second of these alternatives is the more probable.

It is known, of course, that Marshal Pétain never has had much use for M. Laval. But the Marshal never has permitted his personal dislike of M. Laval to influence his political judgment. In November, 1942, Marshal Pétain signed Constitutional Acts No. 12 and No. 4 which made M. Laval virtual dictator of Occupied France—as much as the Germans permitted any dictating at all—and named him the Marshal's political heir. It would be very surprising if he decided to refute such a commitment at this late date.

As to the second alternative, a campaign has been under way in the neutral press for some time to "sell" vichy to the victorious democracies. From the very beginning, Marshal Pétain has been represented as struggling desperately to circumvent M. Laval and as remaining at his post only in order to serve as a checkrein on his Minister.

The most surprising feature of these "planted" reports has been that they obviously have striven to establish a contact between the Third Republic and the Pétain regime which was said to have only "developed" legislative measures of the French democracy.

Reported Declaration

The other day a Swiss paper published the reputed text of a momentous declaration of the Marshal which M. Laval allegedly banned from the French Radio. In this "statement," the Marshal announced that he "is completing the draft of a new French Constitution," but that should he pass away before obtaining ratification of the new constitution by a national assembly, "the constituent power will revert to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies (of the French Republic) sitting jointly as the National Assembly." A Bern dispatch added that the announced constitutional act regulating Marshal Pétain's succession did not appear in Vichy's Official Journal.

Vichy is closely supervised by the Germans. Gestapo agents have their offices in every French ministry. How under these circumstances Marshal Pétain could hope to radiocast or to publish a statement which would have reversed Vichy's entire internal policy is a mystery. The simple solution of this mystery would seem to be that the radiocast and the Constitutional act were never aimed at reaching the French people, but that they are the climax of the propaganda campaign Vichy organized some weeks ago. In this regard, it is very significant that in his apocryphal radiocast Marshal Pétain emphasized that he was the "incarnation of French legitimacy."

Marshal Pétain, or, rather, the French conservative factions behind him, are watching closely the development of international relations and especially those between the Anglo-Saxon powers and the Algiers Committee of National Liberation. They know well that some influential Allied circles have seen with displeasure recent moves in Algiers which made Gen. Charles de Gaulle undisputed leader of the French Committee and which turned over the most important ministries to leaders of the resistance movement.

Hope to Save Something

The French traditionalists who want desperately to save their heads and at least some of the "achievements" of the "National Revolution" hope they will succeed in presenting the Pétain regime as the rightful successor of the Third Republic and, contrariwise, the Algiers Committee and its "consultative assembly" as revolutionary usurpers.

According to "underground" reports from France, Marshal Pétain and the traditional faction in Vichy are likely to be supported by numerous "politicians" of the Republic who so far have carefully endeavored neither to compromise themselves too much with the Germans nor to back the popular movement of resistance. The former Socialist Minister L. O. Frossard is said to be very active in organizing parliamentary support for a French "Badoglio government" and to be in touch with known personalities of the Third Republic such as Anatole de Monzie, Georges Bonnet and Jean Mistler.

The "underground" paper Résistance denounced these intrigues as early as last August and predicted that joint Pétainist and "parliamentary" forces would try to oust M. Laval and to form a government which headed by the Marshal but composed of parliamentarians "would be able to provide smoother transition should there be a successful landing of Anglo-American forces." The paper described the Marshal as "sufficiently interested" in this proposition, as "he has fully realized that he must get rid of M. Laval, who is to be the scapegoat and accused of so many sins that the Marshal's 'errors' become chicken feed by comparison."

There can be little doubt that the disintegration of the Vichy regime is progressing rapidly and that today its instigators are more interested in saving themselves than in exercising government authority. French collaborationists of the "moderate" type are actively scheming to stage-manage Vichy's surrender to the Allies and to find the setup most suitable to the Anglo-Americans. The very haste with which they seek to attain their objective is a clear indication that Vichy considers the German collapse to be very near.

The French "underground" paper Résistance in the quoted article concluded that "Frenchmen will not be caught in this snare and that men who engineered the defeat cannot claim to be the saviors who will rescue France from traitors." Yet, today, Vichy is not out to catch the French but the invading Allies. The Moscow agreements have been a heavy blow to the hopes of French collaborationists as from now on they will have to face the united front of the three big Allied powers. Marshal Pétain's hopes to save the remnants of the National Revolution should prove to be as futile as his political enterprises always have been.

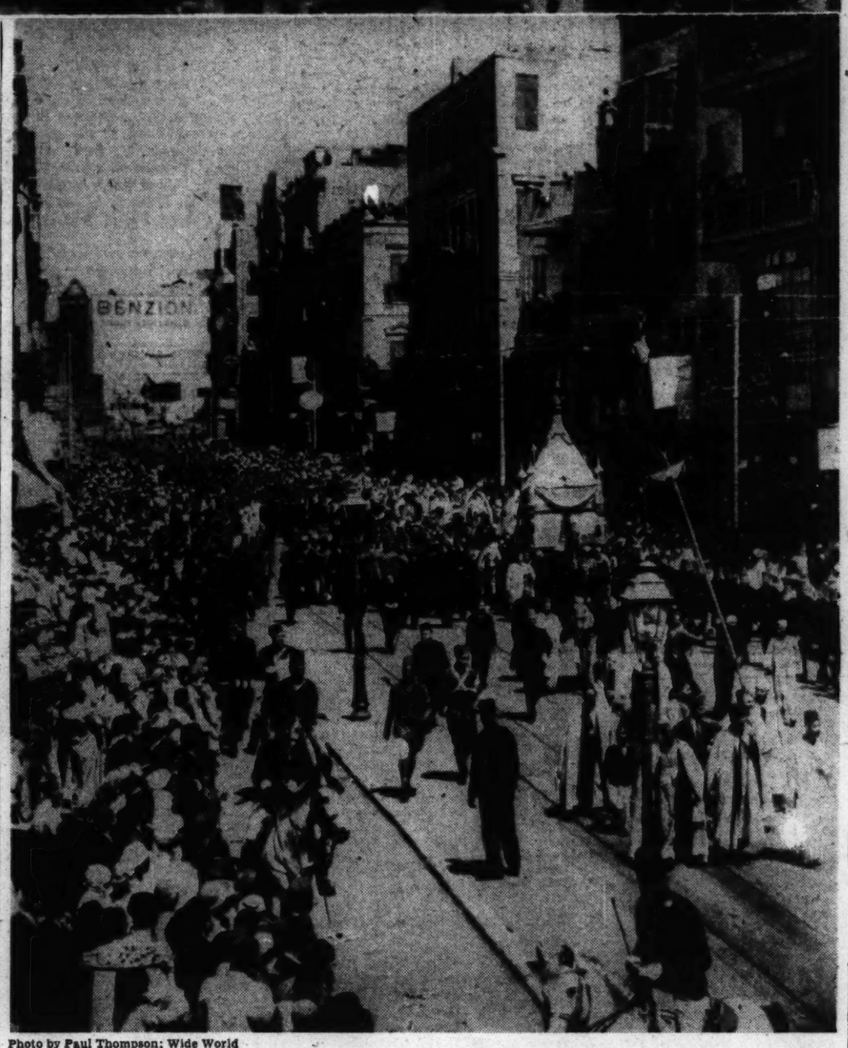

Photo by Paul Thompson; Wide World

From the Beaches of Morocco and the Plains of Bengal

Bird's-eye view of Mecca, the religious capital of Islam, to which the great annual pilgrimage today is wending its way. Below: Glimpse of the Moslem parade through the streets of Cairo, an event preliminary to the trek to Mecca, 300 miles away. On the return from Mecca another procession takes place in Cairo, which is the repository of the famous carpet which figures in the pilgrimage.

Envoy to Tell U. S. Viewpoint Of Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Dr. Adrian C. Escobar, the newly-appointed Argentine ambassador to represent the Ramirez regime in Washington, believes his first duty is to present his country's viewpoint.

"In all my diplomatic career," he declared the other day, "it has been my constant policy to act with complete sincerity in the exposition of my country's viewpoint. This policy has enabled me in my previous missions to attain a success which evaded my predecessors."

Strictly speaking, Dr. Escobar's diplomatic career has not been a long one. It commenced only four years ago when he was accredited to the Caudillo in Spain. Since then he has served only in Brazil whence, after but a few months as ambassador, he proceeds to Washington. He is resting in Buenos Aires just now, studying and absorbing General Ramirez's viewpoint, before leaving for Washington toward the end of November.

However, Dr. Escobar has had more than four years' training for the difficult mission—he himself admits the difficulties—awaiting him in Washington. He is a distinguished jurist and has specialized in international law. At one time he was a professor of international law in the national university in Buenos Aires. That is a great asset for an ambassador but it is also combined with a deep insight into the politics of his own country. He held a seat in the Chamber of Deputies for many years.

The new ambassador to Washington has had a public career which dates back to the days of the Quintana presidency. He served both President Manuel Quintana and Jose Figueroa Alcorta as secretary. His ancestry is steeped in State service.

But this is his first big assignment overseas. It is difficult because of the tension in United States-Argentine relationships and the suspicion of Argentine foreign policy among the United Nations. It is difficult, too, because he is a new man in the new sphere, following one who, through long residence and service in Washington and marriage to an American woman, enjoyed a unique social position in the world of diplomacy.

As a lawyer, Dr. Escobar won the high respect of the legal profession, proved in several elections to the presidency of the College of Advocates. In the international field he points with pride to his statement as Argentine delegate to the Pan American Conference at Lima one year before World War II, testifying to North American disinterestedness in inaugurating the Good Neighbor policy.

The new ambassador expects to leave for Washington toward the end of November. He is now busy with the new Foreign Minister, Gen. Alberto Gilbert, discussing his diplomatic task in Washington. Consultations are being held also with President Ramirez. It is noted that inter-American trade experts have been called in, so that some surprise, appeasing gesture to mark the inauguration of his ambassadorial tenure can not be excluded.

Dr. Escobar is also interested in obtaining the renovation of the Argentine embassy in Washington. It is a 30-year-old building and in a state of disrepair. Refurnishing, with renewal of linen and silver, is under consideration.

Prelude to Rites Given In Procession at Cairo

British put transportation facilities and supplies at disposal of pilgrims as gesture of good will—Pageantry at Cairo included Egyptian Army horsemen, jugglers in fancy costumes, and strolling musicians.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Nov. 23—Once again tens of thousands of Moslems coming from places as far removed as the white Atlantic beaches of Morocco and the crowded plains of Bengal are converging upon Mecca.

On foot, by camel, car, train, ship, and plane, they are seeking to obey the instructions of their prophet Mohammed that once in a lifetime they are to make a pilgrimage to his city.

They will arrive there early in December in time for the major Moslem feast of Bairam, or the feast of sacrifice, which commemorates the Old Testament incident in which Abraham nearly sacrificed his son Isaac.

This year, as in the past, and despite war difficulties, the British Government is doing all possible to aid the pilgrims. Transportation facilities and supplies which could be used elsewhere to good advantage have been put at the pilgrims' disposal.

Gesture of Good Will

So important do the British consider the good will of the Moslems, more of whom live in the British Empire than under any other power, that even a major war consideration is not permitted to stand in the way. In doing so the British are also giving the lie to the German Radio which has claimed for many months that Britain would attempt to hinder this year's pilgrimage.

An important incident prior to the pilgrims' arrival at Mecca occurred at Cairo on Nov. 20 when the holy carpet or kiswa, designed to cover the sacred black stone of Kaaba in Mecca, was paraded through the streets.

This immense covering made of black brocade and decorated with verses from the Koran, wrought in silver and gold thread, is borne on a half dozen triangular wooden scaffoldings and carried by members of the Egyptian Army.

After the carpet came the high light of the parade in the form of a very ornate box or mahmal carried on the back of a specially chosen and trained camel. This box, which was so tall that members of Cairo's streetcar company had to raise trolley wires, is made of red and gold cloth and ornamented with silver and gold bells which swayed and tinkled as the camel rocked down the street.

Part of Traditional Rite

Formerly the mahmal carried presents to Mecca, but now it is empty and merely goes to Mecca as part of the traditional rite. From a balcony in the native quarter I was able to look over the vast and colorful throng which filled the city's largest square and which strained against cordons held by white-suited, red-fezzed police.

Windows of surrounding buildings were jammed with black-veiled women and young girls in rainbowed-hued dresses. Below us we could see jugglers in striped vests and black baggy Turkish trousers, holy men with green turbans and long white beards, fruit juice vendors with huge glass jar strapped to their shoulder and rows of copper cups hanging from their belts like ammunition, and strolling musicians beating drums and shrilling on reed pipes.

The parade opened when the popular Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, rode by in a horse-drawn carriage and set the crowd roaring with applause. He was followed by Egyptian Army horsemen who galloped by with pennants streaming from their lances, reminding one that the Arab world is still at home on horses.

Perhaps the most colorful part of the procession came next as the narrow lane between spectators was filled with green and red banners which carried inscriptions from the Koran or crude pictures from some one of Mecca's holy sites.

Each group of banners was accompanied by drummers and pipers and by a throng of men who clapped hands and spun ceaselessly like whirling dervishes.

Other men chanted verses of the Koran by holding the head tipped to one side and supporting it in the palm of the left hand. Each banner group also usually had a richly dressed man on horseback who was either on his way to Mecca or furnished banners and musicians as a religious offering.

Each group was greeted by roars of applause from the crowd which chanted in time with the music. Looking down on the scene, it took the greatest effort to remember that one was in the Cairo of the Eighth Army, not in the Cairo of the Caliphs or in the Baghdad of the "Arabian Nights." Certainly for that moment the city's Moslem population was nearer in thought to the days of ancient Islam than to the prosaic task of earning a living in the complex modern world.

Beirut Deputies Reinstated; French Say Incident Closed

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Nov. 23 (AP)—Yves Châtaigneau, Acting French delegate General in Lebanon, announced today the reinstatement of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies and repeal of the principal sections of the ordinance which had suspended the constitution of the republic.

The announcement followed the action of the French Committee of National Liberation in ordering reinstatement of President Bechara Khoury and promising to negotiate the question of full independence. Mr. Khoury was arrested with several Cabinet Ministers after steps taken by the Lebanese Government to attain full sovereignty had aroused French ire.

Mr. Châtaigneau also announced cancellation of the appointment of Emile Eddeh as Premier to succeed Riad Sohl, who had been arrested.

The dispatch did not say whether Mr. Sohl would be permitted to resume office. Failure to reinstate him previously along with Mr. Khoury had been a source of continued complaint by the Lebanese

Gen. Georges Catroux, French Minister of State sent to settle the trouble in Lebanon, had a conference with Mr. Khoury which was described as amicable, and it was stated that the French now consider the incident closed.

CAIRO, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies and Police Headquarters in Beirut were reported occupied yesterday by crowds of demonstrators who were joined by police in the Lebanese capital.

A British official here said the crisis was by "no means over."

The President and Premier arrived in Beirut the previous day.

Strikes still progressed and partisan forces were reported concentrated in the hills behind Beirut, awaiting orders.

A communiqué from Sir Edward Spears, British Minister in Beirut, was quoted by the Arab news agency as saying that "what remains to be seen is whether Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the French National Committee will come to some realization quickly enough."

"It has been made abundantly clear that we are interested in the maintenance of order in this area which is of the highest military importance."

Referring to the President's reinstatement, Sir Edward said, "I have reason to believe that the solution the British Government has in mind is not different from that of General Catroux.

Ex-Bundsmen's Citizenship Under Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The Government is steadily widening the net which it is throwing around the activities of former German-American Bund leaders who have been using their citizenship to cloak their Nazi purposes.

With 296 denaturalization cases already having reached the courts, Francis Biddle, Attorney General, announced today that similar proceedings were being instituted against 11 more former officials and members of the Bund through the United States District Court in Buffalo, N. Y.

All are German-born naturalized American citizens and the Justice Department seeks the revocation of their citizenship on the ground that their oaths of allegiance were fraudulently given.

"The process of denaturalization is a particularly effective means of coping with those persons whose disloyalty is demonstrated but who have been clever enough to avoid outright violations of the criminal laws," the Attorney General said.

Abuse of Freedom

"Our democratic concept of freedom permits more latitude of individual action and belief than that of any other nation. At the same time, it encourages those who would abuse the privilege; those who would utilize free speech to be seditious, for example, or the right of free assembly to organize and plot against the welfare of the country. These abuses frequently are aggravated and yet technically may not transgress any of the criminal statutes.

"Under our denaturalization program we proceed on the theory that a naturalized citizen who continues to demonstrate his loyalty to another country or another system of government, and who obviously puts this loyalty above that to the United States, has obtained his citizenship by fraud. We contend that his oath of allegiance was taken with mental reservations and petition the courts to revoke his citizenship."

As in several previous denaturalization prosecutions, the cases of the 11 Buffalo defendants have been consolidated in so far as evidence regarding the subversive character of the Bund is concerned. The Government will base its case on the fact that active participation in Bund affairs carried with it the obligation of loyalty to Nazi Germany and precluded full loyalty to the United States as required in the naturalization oath. Evidence of specific acts of disloyalty will be presented for each defendant individually.

Disposition of Cases

Of the 296 cases which have been brought to court in the past 18 months denaturalization has been ordered in 137, denied in 27. Other dispositions such as death, withdrawal of suits, change of venue, have occurred in 48, and 84 are either currently being tried or decisions are pending.

Germans have been the greatest offenders in this respect, the Attorney General said, and of the 137 persons thus far denaturalized, 129 were either former German nationals or adherents of Nazi ideology. Numerous German-American organizations which flourished in this country prior to the war served as "fronts" for disloyal activities.

Prominent among these were the German-American Bund, which was organized along Nazi Party lines. Fifty of the German nationals who have been denaturalized were officers or members of the Bund. All of the 84 persons whose cases are now pending in the courts are former Bund members.

Bund Background

In fact, so dominant is this Bund background that it has been possible to consolidate many denaturalization cases and to bring as many as 20 or more defendants to trial simultaneously. The Bund philosophy and its deliberate hostility to democratic principles is offered as basic evidence applying to all defendants alike in such group trials.

The adherence of each defendant to this doctrine is then established individually by showing his participation in and leadership of Bund affairs, or other activities similarly indicative of his sympathy with Nazi ideals.

It is maintained in all denaturalization cases that adherence to Nazi or Fascist principles precludes that loyalty to the United States and to the Constitution which is demanded of applicants for American citizenship.

Responsibility in Mosley Case Accepted by Home Secretary

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert S. Morrison, took full responsibility in Commons today for the release of Sir Oswald Mosley, prewar Fascist leader, as police reinforcements were called out to handle swelling ranks of demonstrators outside Parliament.

A noisy crowd of hundreds of war workers besieged the doors of Parliament shouting, "Mosley must go back to jail."

Mr. Morrison said Sir Oswald was released on the grounds of ill-health. He described him as "the man who stands for a doctrine almost universally detested in this country."

For the most part the Government-packed benches supported Mr. Morrison's explanation for granting freedom to Britain's No. 1 Fascist.

Cries of dissent rose when Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson asked, "Is not Sir Oswald Mosley enemy No. 1 and may I ask if he would have been released if he had not happened to be a millionaire?"

Mr. Morrison replied, "That question is hardly worthy of answer."

The Home Secretary said he had consulted the Cabinet before making the decision and declared, "This policy was not based on the inexpediency of making martyrs of persons who don't deserve the honor but on the general principle that these extraordinary powers of detention without trial must not be used except in so far as they are essential for national security."

Mr. Morrison disclosed that Sir Oswald was still restricted to virtual "house arrest" and explained the release on the ground that "I am not prepared to let anyone die in detention unnecessarily."

Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee's offer to provide time for general debate on the question was shouted down by general cries of "No." But more persistent members continued to heckle Mr. Morrison.

Admiral Hustvedt Given Legion of Merit Award

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Navy announced today award of the Legion of Merit to Rear Admiral Olaf M. Hustvedt, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, for services in organizing the fleet and its bases.

Admiral Hustvedt, 57, maintains a residence at 401 Grove Street, Decorah, Iowa. His wife now is living in New London, Conn.

Living Cost Up 3.9 P. C. Since October in 1942

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—The cost of living in the United States as a whole has risen 3.9 per cent since October, 1942, and 20.6 per cent since January, 1941, the National Industrial Conference Board reported yesterday.

In a survey of 70 industrial cities, the Board reported that living costs for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers had risen from September to October—the latest period for which the Board has figures.

Spiritual Revival in Britain Linked to World Friendships

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 23—A call for spiritual revival in Britain has been made by Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production. Speaking first to his constituents in Bristol and later from the pulpit of a Bristol church, Sir Stafford emphasized that the highest standard of conduct is as necessary for promoting international relations as it is for cultivating national and individual friendships.

That British people welcome such a move is becoming evident. It is seen in the frank acknowledgment of fighting men that their preservation has been due to divine help. It is apparent in the demands of people here for a new and better Britain.

One of the most widely read of Britain's popular Sunday papers recently devoted all its editorial space to stressing the need for new spiritual inventive for Britain.

It was the Sunday Express and, like Sir Clafford, it called for revival of the comradeship of 1940 and the purposefulness with which Britain, fighting alone, defeated the Nazi blitz.

Sir Stafford also urged the return of the 1940 feeling in Britain. "Unless we can substitute for the danger motive of those days, some common motive of progress, some moral or religious force, we shan't be able to get a worthy new Britain," he said.

Sir Stafford still stands high in many British hopes as a leader who might one day inspire his country to great peacetime achievements.

Bonds and Stamps Stop 'Squander Bug'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Meet the "squander bug."

Mostly tummy, he's the Treasury's idea of the invisible insect that gets into pocketbooks and devours the money that ought to be going into war bonds and stamps.

And because he can't digest bonds and stamps, the Treasury is conducting a campaign to starve the squander bug.

Actually, the department borrowed the idea from the British, who've known of the bug's existence for a long time. Cartoonist Doctor Seuss (Army Capt. T. S. Geisel) drew the American version and contributed the design to the Treasury.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf 4 †	50	105½	109	109	
Acme Steel (3)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅜
Adams Exp (.15g)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Adams-Millis 1¼g	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
Addressog-Multi 1	18	18	18	18	+1
Air Reduction 1g	8	40⅞	40½	40½	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	11	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
Allegany Corp	24	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	9	28¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Allegheny Ludlum	77	28⅝	27	27	— ⅝
Allen pf 5.50 wd	6	42	41	41¼	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf	3	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
Allied Lud Stl 2g	3	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
Allied & West 6 †	2	70	70	70	+ ½
Allen Indust (2.40g)	2	4¾	4¾	5⅛	
Al Chem & Dye b	2	164½	164½	164½	— ¾
Allied Kid (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Mills (1g)	87	34¼	33½	33½	—1
Allied Strs .60	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¾g	7	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
Alpha P Cem 1	2	19	19	19	
Amal Leather	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	3	77½	76⅜	77½	+2
Am Airlines 1½e	6	62½	61¾	61¾	+1¾
Am Bosch (1/4e)	1	¾	¾	¾	
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	2	37	36½	37	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	63	62½	62½	
Am Can pf (7) †	50	173½	173½	173½	—1½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	15	30¾	30	30¾	+ ⅝
Am C&F cf 12½e	10	62¾	62½	62¾	+ ¼
Am Ch&Cable (2)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Am Colortype ⅜g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Am Crys Sug ⅗g	2	15	15	15	
Am Distill	89	17⅞	17½	17½	+2¼
Am & For Power	13	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
Am Export L 1⅓g	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¾
Am&FPS6pf 4.35k	2	68	68	68	— ½
Am FP $7pf .5.07k	4	76½	76	76	
Am & FP 2 pf	12	17½	17	17	— ¾
Am Hide&Leath	6	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ½
Am Ice	10	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Am Internat ¼g	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Am Inv pf 2½ †	20	44	44	44	
Am Locomotive	88	12⅞	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	2	74¼	73½	74¼	+ ¾
Am M & Fdy .80	*3	15¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	30	35	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
Am Pow & Light	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	6	43⅞	43½	43⅞	— ½
Am P & Lt $5 pf	7	39¼	39	39¼	— ¾
Am Rad&St S .40g	46	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)	15	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Am R M pf4½ †	160	62¼	61¾	62	+ ¾
Am Safety Razor 1g	1	13½	13½	13½	
Am Seating ½g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 3g †	90	28	28	28	
Am Smelt&R (2)	15	38⅞	38½	38¾	+ ⅜
Am Smelt pf 7 †	60	149	148¾	149	
Am Snuff pf (6) †	10	148	148	148	
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	15	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Am Stores (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Stove (1.20)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½g	11	28	27⅞	28	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	110	110	110	— ½
Am Sum Tob 1¼g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	155⅞	155⅝	155⅞	+ ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	53¼	53	53½	+ ½
Am Tobacco B (3a)	5	55½	55	55	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6) †	110	139	136½	136½	—2¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	6	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	4	43	42⅞	43	
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	18	118	118	— ¾
Am Water Works	9	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	2	86	85	85	—3
Am Woolen	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop1½g	29	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¾g †	20	27	27	27	
AnchorHockGl .45g	7	20	20	20	
Armour III	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Arm Ill pr pf 1½k	3	69½	69	69	—1½
Armstrong Cork 1g	3	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅜
Artloom Corp .55g	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Artloom Cp pf 7 †	10	107½	107½	107½	— ½
Assd Dry Gds (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	80	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ½
Assoc Inv pf5 †	10	107	107	107	
Atch T & SF (6)	13	53⅜	53	53⅛	— ¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	4	30⅜	30	30⅜	— ⅛
Atl Coast L 1⅓g	8	28¾	27⅞	28	— ⅛
Atl Refining (1g)	6	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Atl Refng pf 4 †	10	107½	107½	107½	— ½
Atlas Corp (1½g)	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 3½g †	290	61	60¾	61	+1
Austin Nichols	5	7	6⅞	7	
Aust N pr A3½k †	10	68	68	68	
Aviation Corp .20g	40	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾g	37	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	8	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	5	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Ban&Ar pf7½gk †	10	58½	58½	58½	+ ¾
Barnsdall Oil .60a	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Bath Iron Wks (4)	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Bestrice Cr 1.85g	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
Beech Aircraft 1g	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1a)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½g	1	33½	33½	33½	
Benet In L (.90g)	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	33	33	33	— ¼
Best Foods (.80g)	3	15⅛	16⅞	15⅛	
Beth Steel (6)	10	56½	56¾	56½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116½	116½	116½	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 2	2	35	35	35	
Black&Decker 1.60	2	16½	16½	16½	
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Bliss & Laugh ¾g	1	17	17	17	+ ½
Boeing Airpl (2g)	9	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	10	44¾	43¾	44¼	+ ¾
Bon Ami B 2½ †	310	46	45½	46	+ ½
Bond Stores 1.30g	2	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	6	29¼	29¼	29¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
BraniffAirways .60	2	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	*1	40¾	40¾	40¾	—3⅝
Bridgeport Br ¾g	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Brown Shoe (2)	1	37	37	37	—1¼
Brunswick-Bal (1)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ⅜e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
Budd Mfg	18	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg $5pf †	70	46	45¾	46	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ¼ag	2	½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g	8	18¾	18¼	18¾	+1
Bulova Watch (2)	1	31	31	31	
Burling Mills 1.90g	14	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20e	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Bush Term pf 6 †	20	58½	57½	57½	—1½
Bush T B pf 3k †	50	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¾
Butler Bros .60	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Butte Cop&Z ¼e	12	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) pf7 †	30	57	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
Byron Jackson 1¼g	1	19½	19½	19½	
Calif Pack (1½g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Callahan Zinc Lead	6	¾	¾	¾	
Calumet Hec .65g	11	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾g	5	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .70g	*1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	54	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Capitol Adm A	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4	4	4	
Case (JI) Co 7g	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	—1¼
Caterpill Tractor 2	10	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	40	116½	116	116	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	10	123	123	123	+ ¼
Celotex Corp (½)	6	11	10½	10½	— ⅜
Celotex Co pf 1 †	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½a	8	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Cent RR NJ	1	53⅛	53⅛	93½	
Cent V Sug (1g)	2	19½	18¾	18¾	— ¾
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	37½	37½	37½	— ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	6	5¾	5½	5¼	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	60	62	61½	61½	— ½
Chain Belt (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Checker Cab	2	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	+ ½
Ches & Ohio (3)	11	4C⅜	45¼	45¼	—1¼
Chi & E Ill	3	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	10	11⅞	11¾	11⅝	
Chi Grt West	1	4	4	4	
Chi Grt W pf2¼k	10	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	15½	15½	15½	
ChiPT prpf2½ †	50	49	49	49	—2
Chrysler Corp (3)	4	76¾	76¼	76⅛	+ ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
City Stores	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Clev E I pf4½ †	10	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅜
Cleve G B pf 5 †	10	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Climax Mol 1.20g	12	35¾	35¼	35½	+1
Cluett Peab 1¾a	3	35	35	35	+ ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½	10	23¼	23	23¼	
Col & Alk pf 5 †	10	111½	111½	111½	+1¾
Co & South †	20	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Col & Sou 1st †	20	13	13	13	— ½
Col & Sou 2pf †	100	12	11¼	11¼	—1¾
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	16	15½	14½	15½	+1
Col B'cast A 1.80g	5	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛

Today's Sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 609,540
1943 volume to date 255,611,538
1942 volume to date 103,250,971

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	48.5	Prev. day	48.6
Month ago	50.6	Year ago	39.7
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Col Gas & El (1)	13	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
Col Grph Pap .50g	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
Col Pict (¼g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	2	66	66	66	
Comm Credit (3)	5	56⅞	56½	56½	— ⅜
Comm Invest Tr (3)	13	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
Com Solvents .30g	8	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	33	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	26	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½g	10	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½ †	10	105	105	105	
Cons Copper .10g	13	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	21	22¼	22	22⅛	
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Con Nat Gas w d	75	25⅜	24¾	25	— ⅜
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	1 ¼	1¼	1¼	
Cons Vultee 1½g	26	10⅜	10	10	— ½
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	5	18½	18	18	—1
Consol'n Coal	3	14	13¾	14	
Consol Coal pf 2½	3	45¾	45	45¾	+ ¾
Comsn P pf 4½ †	20	102½	102½	102½	— ¼
Cont Baking ½pg	14	1¼	1	8¾	+ ⅛
Container Cp 1½g	2	20⅜	20	20	
Cont Can 1	2	32	32	32	
Cont Dia Fib .65g	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	45¾	44½	45¾	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .60	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	13	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (2g)	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
CopperweldSt .80	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Cop'wd S pf2½ †	340	50½	50½	50½	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	3	44⅜	44	44	
Corn Prod (2.60)	4	57	56¼	56¼	— ¾
Cornell-D El 1.10g	*3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Coty International	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Crane Co (1e)	7	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	70	104⅜	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ½pg	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5 †	40	95¾	95¼	95¾	+ ⅜
Crucible Steel (3g)	7	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf (5)	4	71¾	71	71	—1
Cuba RR pf †	30	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40g	4	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	3	23¼	23	23	— ½
Curtis Publishing	27	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
Curtis Pub pf †	20	90	89	89	—2
Curt Pub pr pf 3	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¾
Curtiss-Wright 1g	60	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	4	16⅜	16	16	
Cutler-Ham 1¼g	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	2	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	44½	34½	34½	— ¼
Decca Records (1a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Del-Lack & Western	1	18	18	18	
Del & Hudson	27	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
Del Lack.& West	29	6⅛	5⅞	6	
Detroit Edi 1.20	12	20	19¾	19⅞	
Devoe & Ray (1a)	60	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¾
Diam Match 1½	1	31½	31½	31½	
Diam T Mot 1¼g	3	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	3	30⅜	30	30	+ ⅜
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	2	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
Dixie C A 2½ †	170	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	
DomeMines h1.60	10	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
Douglas Aircraft 5g	19	48½	46¾	47	—2
Dow Chem (3)	4	126	125¾	125¾	— ¼
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	28	28	28	
Dunhill Int	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
du Pont de N 4½g	5	139¾	139½	139¾	+ ¼
du Pont pf.(4½)	1	128	128	128	+1½
Eastern Air L	3	35	35	35	— ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	9	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	37	37	37	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	3	35	34¾	34¾	— ¾
Elec Boat 1¼g	17	9¾	9½	9⅝	
El Power & Lt	7	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	3	85	84½	85	
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	5	89½	88¼	89½	+ ½
El Storage Bat (2)	2	38¼	36¼	38¼	+ ¼
Endicott-J pf 5 †	30	108	107¾	108	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	10	7¾	7½	7⅝	
Eng Pb $5 pf 5 †	2	88	87¼	88	
EnPSS5½pf5½g †	30	89	89	89	+ ¾
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	50	92⅜	92	92	— ⅜
Equit Off Bldg	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
Erie RR (1g)	6	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (1g)	37	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
Eureka Vac Cl ¾g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Evans Products	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	3	21½	21	21	— ⅛
Exchange Buff ¼g	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	33	33	33	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	17	22	21½	21½	— ¾
Farns Tel & Rad	10	10	9⅞	10	
Fedl&Tractor 1g	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
Fed L&C pf (6) †	30	104	104	104	
Fed Min&Sm 3½pg	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	5	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .30g	4	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	50	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
Fed D S pf 4½ †	50	98½	98½	98½	
Ferro Enam (½pg)	7	16½	16¼	16¾	— ⅜
Fid P Fire 1 1.60a	7	46¼	45⅞	46¼	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R (2g)	6	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
First Nat Strs 2½g	3	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
Flintkote .65g	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Flintkote pf4½ †	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	—1¼
Food Fair Strs (1)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Food Mach 1.40g	2	46	46	46	—1
Foster Wheeler	10	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
Fost W6 pf 1½ †	10	19	19	19	
Francisco Sugar	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	10	27	26	26	—⅝
Fruehaut T pf 5 †	10	108¼	106¼	108¼	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Gair (Robert) 1Ae	18	3	2⅞	3	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	13	13	13	+ ½
Gamewell Co 2	60	24½	24½	24½	— ½
Gar Wood Ind .45g	12	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Gaylord Cont (½aa)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
Gaylord pf 2¾ †	100	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ¼
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	5	40½	40¼	40½	+ ½
Gen Baking .60	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Gen Baking pf 8 †	20	147	147	147	+1
Gen Cable	1	4	4	4	— ⅜
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	20	146	146	146	
Gen Elec(1.40)	32	35¼	34¾	35	22 40
Gen Foods (1.60)	7	40¾	39¾	40	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	12	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Gen Mills 5pf5 †	70	129	129	129	
Gen Motors (2)	32	50½	50	50½	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	5	126¾	126½	126½	— ½
Gen Out Advert	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gen Out Ad A 3k	1	38	38	38	
Gen Prec Eq ¾g	4	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ½
Gen Print Ink .30g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
Gen Real&Util	13	1	1	1	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	3	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6k †	20	82½	82	82½	+ ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Gen Time Inst ¼g	2	17¼	17¼	17¾	— ¾
Gen Tire & R (1g)	1	19¼	19	19	— ¼
Gillette Saf R .70g	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .45g	12	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Glidden Co (1.20g)	7	18½	18	18	— ⅜
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 2g	7	38¾	38½	38½	— ¼
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100	100	100	— ¼
Goodyear T&R (2)	10	34¾	34¼	34¾	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Granby Con M .60	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Grand Union ½g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Granite C S 17½g	3	5⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	13	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	10	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Gt West S pf 7 †	10	150	150	150	—1
Green (H L) (2a)	1	45	45	45	
Greyhound Corp 1a	9	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Grum Aire En 1g	7	11⅜	11	11	— ⅞
Guantan Sugar	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
GulfMob&O pf2½g	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
Gulf Oil (1a)	3	45¾	45¼	45¼	
Harb-Walker (1)	6	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	1	5½	5½	5½	
Hayes Mfg	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
Hazel-At Gl 5 †	30	100½	100¼	100¼	—1
Helme ((GW) 4½g	1	62	62	62	
Hercules Motors 1	103	20	18⅞	19	+ ½

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hercules Pow 1½pg	1	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
Hercules P pf 6 †	10	131½	131½	131½	
Hoffstadtr&Son 1g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	—1½
Holly Sug pf (7)	10	115½	115½	115½	— ½
Homestake Mining	7	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Houd-Hersey B1⅛a	1	13½	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	8	60⅜	59¾	60½	— ⅜
Houston Oil	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Hudson & Man	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .20g	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (k2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Illinois Central	7	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) †	10	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Indpls P&L 1.20	6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
Indus Rayon (2)	9	36½	35¾	36	— ¼
Inger-Rand (6)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ½
Inland Steel 4½g	3	71¼	69½	71¼	+ ¾
Inspirat Cop ⅜ag	1	16⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Insurance ct (.20)	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	30	30	30	
Interch Cp pf 6 †	20	112½	112	112	— ½
Intercon Rubber 1e	14	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron .35g	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Int Harv

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅝	5⅝
American Barge Line Co	9½	10⅝
American Hardware Co	25¼	27⅛
American Manufacturing	35½	38¼
American Manufac 5 pf	82½	...
American Wringer Co	6⅞	7⅝
†Amoskeag Company	35¼	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	...
Appleton Company	22⅝	25⅝
Applied Arts Corp	2⅝	3½
Arlington Mills	35¼	41½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¼	28½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	16½	18½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21½	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	...
Bendix Home Appliance	5⅜	6⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12⅜	13⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	64¼	...
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	90½	...
Boston Wharf Company	18⅞	20⅝
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	30¾	33½
Brown Co	1.40	1.70
Brown Co pf	27½	29¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5⅝	6⅛
Central Railway Signal A	23½	...
Chapman Valve Manuf	29½	31¼
Collyer Ins Wire Co	15⅝	15⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30	32¼
Dewey & Almy Chem Co	25¼	27⅝
Domestic Fin Corp pf	24⅜	26⅝
Draper Corp	69	71
Dwight Manuf Co	15⅝	17½
Eastern Corporation	6⅛	7½
Eastern Corporation pf	17½	19¾
Exolon Co	6⅝	8⅜
Family Finance Inc	11⅝	13
Family Finance pf A	23½	25⅝
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¼	46¼
Fruit of the Loom	29¾	32
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	16⅞
General Machinery	18⅝	21
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9¼
Goodall Worsted Co	35	38
Graton & Knight Co	11⅝	13
Graton & Knight Co 7pf	94½	98¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	32¼	35¾
Great Northern Paper Co	30½	32½
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	55¾	...
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	13½	...
Harrington & Richardson	1¾	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	9¾	10⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	15⅞	16⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅞	17
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅞	16½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	30¼	32¼
International Machine Tool	6⅞	7¾
Keith George E Co	49	...
Kendall Company	19½	21½
Kennedy's Inc pf	8½	9¾
Landers Frary & Clark	33	35
Lincoln Stores Inc	21½	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	4¾	5⅛
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106	110
Marathon Paper Mills	36¾	39¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	59¾	63
Mercy & Co	37¾	41
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108½	112½
Merrimack Manufacturing	34¾	38
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	55¾	60¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅜	21⅞
Millers Falls Company	9½	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7⅝	8¼
Nashawena Mills	15	16⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	60¾	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	29¾	33
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	67¾	71¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	26½	28⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	6⅝
National Shirt Shops	12⅜	13⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54	58
Newmarket Manufac Co	41¾	45
Nicholson File Company	34¾	37¼
Nonquitt Mills	27½	31
Ohio Finance	7⅜	8¾
Panhandle EAastern Pipe Line	39½	42½
Parker Appliance	12⅜	14½
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	63	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	84	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	3	3½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	25½	27¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25½	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	49½	...
*Sanford Mills	30⅜	33⅜
Submarine Signal Co	23½	26
Tampax Inc	5	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	2¾
United Elastic Corp	14½	16
U S Envelope Company	55¾	60¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	47	...
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	101½	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	22¼	24⅝
Warner & Swasey Co	7⅞	9¼
Warren Bros Class B	35⅜	38¾
Warren Bros Class C	10⅜	11⅝
West Point Manufacturing	43½	48¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅛	12⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	113½	115½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	97½	101½
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	105½	109½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	100½	104⅝
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	108½	113½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	102½	106
General Water G & E $3 pf	42½	44⅝
Jamaica Water Supply	30½	32
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	100½	...
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99½	102½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	102½	106½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111½	113½
New Rochelle Wat pf	97½	...
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30½	32½
No States Power Del 6 pf	60¾	63¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	67½	70¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	111½	115½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	97¼	100¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	102¼	105½
Public Service Ind	16⅝	18⅝
Public Service Ind 5 pf	101½	105
Public Service Okla 5 pf	108¼	113¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	100¾	104¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105½	109¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	11½	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19½	21⅞
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115	...
Tampa Electric Co	21⅝	23¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	106¾	109¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	102¾	106¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅝	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	19½	21
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	...
Brockton Gas Light	6⅝	7¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	107	112
Central Maine Power 7 pf	117½	122⅞
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	95½	...
Conn Light & Power	38	40½
Eastern Utilities Asso	23	25
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅞	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	22	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	33¾	36½
Green Mountain Power pf	67¾	71½
Hartford Electric Light	47¾	50¾
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26¼
Haverhill Gas Light	13⅞	15½
Holyoke Water Power	16⅞	18¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	...
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	38¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	77¼	81¼
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅝	16¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30½	33¼
Narragansett Elec pf	55¼	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	18⅝	20⅝
N E Power assn 6 pf	45⅝	47⅝
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	84¾	88¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	79¾	82¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	19½	22
N E Public Serv $6 pf	18⅝	20¼
Newport Electric	21	...
Providence Gas	77½	83¾
Public Serv of N H $6 pf	107½	112½
R I Public Serv pf	32¼	34¾
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½
Springfield Gas Light	19	20½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	103½	...
Western Mass Companies	23½	26½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19½	20⅝
Bank of New York (14)	361	373
Bankers Trust (1.40)	45⅜	47⅝
Brooklyn Trust (4)	88	93
Central Hanover Bank &T (4)	98	101½
Chase National (1.40)	35¼	37¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	45¼	47½
Commercial (8)	223	233
Continental Bank & Tr (.80)	17⅜	18⅞
Corn Exchange Bk & Sr (2.40)	43⅞	46⅝
Empire Trust (3)	71½	75½
First National (ew York (80)	1465	...
Guaranty Trust (12)	302	310
Irving Trust (.60)	13	14
Kings County (80)	1440	...
Lawyers Trust (1)	33¾	36¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	43⅞	46⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅜	53⅝
National City (1)	32⅝	34⅝
New York Trust (3½)	87¼	91¼
Public (1½)	34¼	36¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¼	5
United States (60a)	1255	...

a—Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	...
First National (2)	46	48½
Merchants National (12)	315	335
†New England Trust (30)	1400	...
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	23¼	25¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	187	...
Second National (4)	123	130
†State Stret Trust (8)	287	...
United States Trust (.50)	9	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	15⅝	17⅛
Webster & Atlas (2)	50	55

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America (NTSA (2.30)	43⅞	46⅞
Continental Illinois (.)	106⅜	110⅜
First National Chicago (10)	106½	109½
Pennsylvania (1.60)	31½	33⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	136½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	53¾	56½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33¼	35
Agricultural (3a)	75	78½
American Alliance (1a)	22¾	24¾
American Casualty	10⅞	12¼
American Equitable (1)	18⅝	20¼
American Insurance Newark (½a)	15½	16⅝
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	54¼	57¼
American Reserve	15	16½
American Surety (2½)	59	61½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	8	8
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	82½	87½
Boston (16a)	560	585
Camden Fire (1)	21⅝	23½
City of New York (1g)	17½	19½
Connecticut General Life (1)	35	37
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38	40½
Federal (1.40)	40	43½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62½	66½
FiremanFund (8F) (3)	87	91
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12½	13⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	28¼	30¼
General Reinsurance (2)	44	47
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17¾	19¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	28¼	30¼
Hanover (1.20)	93¾	98¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¾	45¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30⅞	32⅝
Homestead (½g)	14½	16½
Insurance Co North America 2½g	80¾	83¼
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9⅞
Maryland Casualty	6⅞	7⅜
Mass Bond (3½)	71½	75
Merchants&MfrsofNew York (.40)	7¼	8¼
MerchantsFireAssociation (1½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	57	60
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅜	8½
National Union (2a)	194	204
New Amsterdam Casualty (1½g)	32½	29½
New Brunswick (1½a)	31½	34
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¼	46½
New York Fire (.80)	13½	14½
North River (1)	22⅝	24½
Northeast Insurance	4½	5
Northern (2a)	84½	87
Pacific Fire (5)	106½	113½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	45¾	48¾
Peerless Casualty Company	13½	16
Phoenix (2a)	85⅝	89¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14½	16½
Providence-Washington (1a)	35¾	38¼
ReinsuranceCor New York(.875g)	5⅛	6⅝
Republic InsuranceCoTexas(1.20)	26¼	28⅝
Revere(P)Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	24¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	308	308
Seaboard Surety (½g)	48¾	51¼
Security (1.40)	30¾	32¾
Springfield (4½a)	128	130½
Standard Accident	64¾	68¾
Travelers (16)	662	677
United StatesFid&Guarantee(1a)	36⅝	38⅝
United States Fire (2)	48½	51½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	67½	72½
Westchester (1.20a)	31¾	34¾

a—also extra or extras
e—paid last year
g—declared or paid so far this year

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.01	3.28
Amerex Holding	22.125	24.00
American Business Shares	3.05	3.33
Axe Houghton Fund	12.56	13.51
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.36	102.35
Boston Fund	15.62	16.80
Broad Street Investing	25.92	28.02
Bullock Fund	13.69	15.01
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.60
Century Shares Trust	27.47	29.56
Chemical Fund	9.28	10.10.04
Christiana Securities Co	2210.00	2335.00
Commodity Corp	9.12	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.75	37.75
Crum & Forster	1.14	1.26
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.86	21.34
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.70	12.56
Equitable Invest Corp	28.66	30.17
Equity Corp $3 pf	29.25	31.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.04	18.34
Fund Investors Inc	19.72	21.61
General Capital	30.30	32.58
General Investors Trust	5.05	5.44
Incorporated Investors Tr	18.73	20.14
Institutional Sec; Bank Group	.79	.88
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.08	1.19
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 28.16 S-1 24.74		
B-2 28.10 S-2 12.76		
B-3 19.11 S-3 9.55		
B-4 9.44 S-4 4.11		
K-1 16.88 K-2 18.98		
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	89.00	...
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	37.40	...
Maryland Fund	4.00	4.60
Mass Invest Tr	19.72	21.20
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.68	10.41
Mutual Invest	10.07	11.01
Nation Wide Voting	1.13	1.31
New England Fund	11.56	12.46
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.00	10.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.44	.49
Putnam Fund	12.91	13.88
Quarterly Income Shares	5.95	6.45
Railway & Light Sec	12.375	13.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	105.00	...
Repub Invest Fund	3.15	3.47
Scudder Stevens & Clark	87.41	89.17
Spencer Trask Fund	13.13	13.89
State Street Invest	75.88	81.54
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	...
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.69	.78
Wellington Fund	15.50	17.04
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	3.58	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.52	...
Diversified Tr C	3.45	...
Diversified Tr D	5.20	5.90
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.40	5.21
Nation Wide Sec	5.40	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.75	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.99	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.55	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.49	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.15	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.19	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.80	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.65	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.625	2.00
First Boston Corp	21.35	23.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less is not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	116½	117½
Lilienthal Aircraft	10½	11½
N E Airlines	5⅞	6⅞
Piper Aircraft	26¼	28¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅝	6⅝

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	102½	103
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109¼	...
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	95¾	98½
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107	...
Monmouth Con Water	5	1956	102	104¾
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¾	101¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	101	103¾
New York Water Ser	5	1951	101	103½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1967	100½	102⅝
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	102¼	105
So Bay Cons	5	1950	83¾	86¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¾	...

Boston Stocks

Nov. 23

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.50a	Bos & Alb	98½	98½	98½	98
2.00	Bos Edison	33⅝	33¾	33	36⅛
5.00	Bos Elev	67	66½	67	67
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
..	B&M pr pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
..	B&M st A pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3.00a	East Gs & F pf	32	32	32¼	32¼
..	E Mass SR pf B	65	64½	64½	65½
..	East Mass A	19	18½	19	19
1.00a	Eastern SS	8	8	8	8
4.25a	N E Tel & Tel	107¼	107¼	107¼	107
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	97	97	97	98
1.60a	Torrington	33¼	33	33¼	33
3.00	Un Twist Drill	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¼
2.50	Unit Shoe M	68	68	68	68
..	Utah M & T	25c	25c	25c	22c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. e Paid 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

Hecla Mining Co. Profits Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Hecla Mining Co. reported net profit of $137,417 for the quarter ended Sept. 30, or 16 cents a share, compared with $411,912, or 41 cents a share, for the corresponding period of 1942.

Pay Increase Demands Viewed As Sign of Social Revolution

First of three articles on the wage situation.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The present wage unrest, with the prospect of a fresh wave of wage increases in the next few months, may reflect more important fundamentals than appear on the surface. There may, in fact, be some good and desirable economic reasons for the continual raising of wages during the present war economy—or, maybe not. But the going arguments for these increases are so shot through with persiflage and transparent logic-spinning that whatever good reasons may exist for them are buried in a pile of logical artifices, campaign slogans, and attempts on the part of the labor people to be—logically at least—all things to all men.

Obviously, in other words, there may be better and more fundamental reasons why wages should be increased than have yet been broadcast. For example, recent and prospective wage increases are obviously much in excess of the available goods and services which can be bought with them. Such increases constitute in effect "post-war planning" on the part of wage earners because the increases must largely go, in the circumstances, into deferred purchasing power which can come on the market only after the war. That, however, may not be such a bad thing. It means that in the postwar period not so much reliance may have to be placed on U. S. Treasury make-work spending (to keep up employment) for the simple reason that millions of members of organized labor will have purchasing power ready-made to come to the aid of lagging industry.

Fundamentals Changed

Moreover, certain fundamentals in the whole national economy have been changed by the war, with radical effect on the wage system. The essence of the change is that labor is in a "seller's market," i. e., there is more demand for than supply of labor. This means many important things. One is that without government interference, wages would tend to move upward anyway. Three quarters of the requests for wage increases to the War Labor Board are even now coming from employers themselves.

The little-noted fact is of great importance that the railroads are joint petitioners with labor for the 10-cent wage increase for non-operating railroad men which was blocked by Stabilizer Fred Vinson in August and is now before Congress in the Truman-Crosser Resolution. This is something new under the sun in wage matters and employer-employee relations, and is of revolutionary implication if it be true that in the postwar period, the "full employment" of wartime is to be continued indefinitely under political pressure—as seems likely.

"Full employment" means a continual demand for labor in excess of supply. And such an excess of demand over supply of labor means a permanent continuance of these—and probably many other—revolutionary developments.

These broader meanings in the current wage-and-labor-relations movie, however, tend to be obscured or overlooked in the reasoning of thoughtful men by the clatter of balderdash and hokum which fills the sound-track of current wage controversy. This hokum is in answer to assumptions which themselves may not be politically or economically sound.

For instance, the union leaders make a steady uproar to the effect that "labor is taking all the sacrifices until its patience is exhausted." This argument, supported by hand-picked and misleading figures, is obviously designed to meet the argument that "labor" ought to make equal sacrifices with the rest of the community, and perhaps get no increase in real income in excess of the over-all national average increase. But it might possibly be a good things for labor to make gains over the rest of the community, or for its real income to actually rise during the war. At least the point is arguable, whereas the current "facts" of the labor people are not.

Sees Social Revolution

The war, its precedents, and its consequents, add up to some kind of social revolution or accelerated evolution, as momentous as that which went with the Napoleonic wars. Even the speakers at women's clubs seem to agree to that. And one of the major aspects of this revolution or high-speed evolution is probably to be found in labor relations and wage policy. To find out what it all means, however, it is necessary to look beneath the palimpsest or piffle which is being written over the real facts by the contending parties.

To put it another way, political arguments are seldom or never to be taken at their face value. To so take them is forever to remain at the periphery of historic understanding. This warning was well put by James Burnham in his recent book, the "Machievellians," in which he cited, among others, two notable instances of political persiflage in which the arguments, slogans and pledges used gave little or no inkling of what was actually intended.

One was Dante's "De Monarchia" which purported to be an argument for a government of Italy on lines patterned on heaven, but was really a pamphlet for interference by the German Emperor in Italian affairs. The other was the Democratic Party platform of 1932, which called for budget-balancing, government economy, and the like, but really foreshadowed the transfer of political power from creditors to debtors and to non-propertied persons.

The slogans "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" of the French Revolution led first to the imperial despotism of Napoleon, then to capitalist predominance over landowners. Even the American Revolution began with the colonists professing allegiance to the King but objection to his ministers.

Hence the first step in understanding the new wage system now in the making is to clear away from the ground the polemic slash which has accumulated in the wake of the hurricane.

(To be continued.)

Colorado Utility Stock Offered By Underwriting Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An offering of 875,000 shares of common stock of Public Service Company of Colorado at $25 per share is being made by a group of 115 underwriters headed by The First Boston Corporation, Boettcher & Co. and Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co.

The offering, the largest of its kind since 1941, represents an investment of $21,875,000. It is not new financing but represents stock acquired by the underwriters from the Cities Service Power & Light Co, in accordance with a divestment order of the SEC under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Cities Service Power & Light Company was the owner of 40,235 shares of first preferred stock, par $100, and the entire outstanding 229,900 shares of common stock, par $100, of Public Service Company of Colorado. Cities Service surrendered 95,135 shares of common stock as a capital contribution and the remaining common and preferred stock of $100 par, totaling 175,000 shares, was exchanged for 875,000 shares of new common stock of $20 par now offered to the public.

The purpose of the capital contribution is to enable the company to reduce the amount of its outstanding common stock and to establish a reserve for plant account adjustments in the amount of $12,000,000.

Among the other underwriters included in the group are:

A. C. Allyn and Company, Incorporated; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Chace, Whiteside & Co., Incorporated; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Coffin & Burr, Incorporated; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Estabrook & Co.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; Moors & Cabot; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Newton, Abbe & Company; Paine Webber, Jackson & Curtis; Perrin, West & Winslow, Inc.; Arthur Perry & Co. Incorporated; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Incorporated; L. F. Rothschild & Co.; Shields & Company; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Incorporated; Townsend, Dabney & Tyson; Spencer Trask & Co.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Union Securities Corporation; H. C. Wainwright & Co.; White, Weld & Co.; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Incorporated, and others.

Inflation Spur Seen in Record Public Savings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 — New evidence of huge accumulations of potentially inflationary liquid savings and assets in the wallets, checking accounts and savings accounts of individuals is available here, covering the third quarter of 1943, and amounting to $9.9 billions. This was a new high for the year, as well as a new all-time high for the quarter.

The figures, made available through the Security and Exchange Commission, have a bearing on the pending new tax bill, which the House Ways and Means Committee cut down from the Administration's proposed $10.5 billions to about one-fifth of that on the grounds that anything higher would impose an unbearable burden on taxpayers.

Latest figures however reinforce earlier statistics showing that "liquid" savings, or so-called "hot" money, jingling in the public's pockets as cash or carried in account books readily convertible into an inflationary demand for goods, is at an all-time high.

Growth in Liquid Savings

So-called "liquid" savings amounted to only 4 billions in the whole of 1940, but jumped to $10.6 billions in 1941 with the start of the great war boom. In 1942 the already high 1941 figure was almost tripled, amounting to 29.6 billion dollars.

Now in 1943 the respective increases in "liquid" savings are available for the first three quarters. Each one of them has been higher than the one before. With only 9 months of the year so far accounted for, the 1943 figure is already almost as high as the 1942 figure, which was in turn the previous all-time high with 7 times the peak of the 1940 figure.

Liquid savings from Jan.-March, 1943 were roughly 9 billion dollars; April through June, 9.2 billion dollars, and now, in the third quarter, July through September, 9.9 billions. This is a total, thus far in 1943, of 28.1 billion dollars, compared to the 29.6 figure for the whole of 1942.

For purposes of comparison "liquid savings" are defined as including currency, deposits in checking accounts, deposits in savings accounts, and certain other items, including social security funds.

In the third quarter, individuals (including unincorporated business savings) added 2.7 billion dollars to their cash and deposits.

$16.5 Billion "Hot Money"

Since the end of 1941, it is estimated, individuals have added $7 billions to their cash on hand, and $9.5 billions to their checking accounts, representing "hot money" that could be easily spent.

Inflationary pressure of these idle funds was somewhat moderated by the Third War Loan drive, which shows up in third quarter statistics as representing a new high of individuals' investment in Government securities. While war bonds can be converted readily, they are not in the same category as cash in hand, or accumulated funds waiting a chance for spending in checking accounts.

Meanwhile, the Treasury today announced a campaign against "the squander bug," who will go on the job soon to leer at people who contribute to inflation.

The Treasury said that the "squander bug" was a weird sort of cuss with a silly grin on his face and a penchant for chewing up dollar bills that could do better work in buying war stamps.

"The bug will leer from streamers, signs, and newspaper cartoons at people who don't know what inflation means, and ridicule their folly in squandering money which might better be devoted to the purchase of war bonds," the Treasury said.

The bug, the Treasury warned, is particularly active around Christmas time, preying upon people who "make wild scrambles to buy useless gifts."

U. S. Steel Official

© Underwood & Underwood

E. G. Plowman

Appointed vice-president in charge of traffic of United States Steel Corporation, a newly-created position. Mr. Plowman, who will assume his new duties Jan. 1, has been traffic manager of Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. since 1937.

Leland Urges Tax Boost Or Forced Savings

CHICAGO (AP)—Simeon E. Leland, chairman of the board of directors, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, advocates "heavier present taxation, and failing that, . . . compulsory savings or bond redemption at the option of the government, rather than the holder, save in hardship cases."

Mr. Leland, in a speech prepared for delivery at the National Tax Conference, said the "tax program to date has been too weak for the economic welfare of the country.

"Congress seems reluctant to enact adequate tax increases," said the speaker. "It might be willing to enact compulsory saving, but up to date, even though . . . public opinion polls indicate a national sentiment in favor of such a device, the Treasury has not been willing to recommend such a plan."

"A compulsory saving plan should fix the national minimum bond purchase program," Mr. Leland asserted, adding that those who could do more could make voluntary subscriptions. This program, he said, would increase the amount on non-bank borrowing.

"The postwar advantages from the return of these savings at economically appropriate times at the option of the government should not be overlooked," Mr. Leland declared. "Purchasing power can be returned when spending needs to be stimulated, or the bonds can be redeemed at times and in amounts within a given period at the convenience of the government. The inflationary propensities of such bonds would be practically nil."

Am. Mutual 663d Dividend

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on all policies expiring during the period Feb. 1, 1944 to Feb. 29, 1944, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is American Mutual's 663d consecutive dividend of 20 per cent or more to its policyholders.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20

Boll Is Only Change as B's Face Toronto

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Buzz Boll, the Fillmore, Sask., farmer, back in the line-up to lend a punch to their first line, the Boston Bruins hope to prove tonight that their 13-4 pasting at Montreal last Sunday was just one of those things. They intend to make their point with Toronto's Maple Leafs as the example at Boston Garden at 8:30 p. m.

Reconsidering his intention to bring up some of the Olympics, Manager Art Ross has declared that Boll will be the only new addition for the Bruins, but intimated that unless the Bruins got on the ball changes would definitely be made, probably for Thursday night's game here with New York Rangers.

Buzz Looks Good

Buzz has only been skating since a week ago Monday, but he has looked exceptionally good in practices with the 'Pics, and his appearance at right wing with Bill Cowley and Art Jackson should see this line more effective than it has been lately. Up until February of last season, when he hurt his knee and had to retire for the balance of the year, the Buzzer was right in the thick of the fight for goal-scoring honors. As it was, Boll finished 14th on the list of scorers with 25 goals and 27 assists for 52 points.

Herbie Cain will now take over right wing with the kids, Don Gallinger and Bep Guidolin, and Busher Jackson will play his normal position, left wing, for Bill Calladine and Charlie Scherza. Inasmuch as the new rule limiting players to 13, inclusive of the goalie, does not go into effect until Thursday, Boston's defense will remain the same.

Arrived Last Night

Maple Leafs, with their quiet coach, Happy Day, arrived in town last night from New York shortly after Bruins came in from Montreal. Missing were such stars as Syl Apps, Turk Broda, Billy Taylor, Gaye Stewart, and Bud Poile, but with them were a group of players who figure to give the Bruins a real battle. Day still has about a half a dozen veterans on hand, in addition to several newcomers who have impressed rival coaches around the circuit.

Among the newcomers are Gus Bodnar, who set some sort of record when he scored the first goal of the season in 15s. of the first period against Rangers; Ross Johnstone of Oshawa Juniors; Moose Morris of Toronto; and Red Carr, fourth in scoring in the Vancouver Island circuit last winter. Benny Grant, who played for Leafs a decade ago before going down to the minors, has come back as a goalie after sitting out last winter.

Belmont Spring History Marked With Ups and Downs

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Belmont Spring Country Club, which reportedly has lost use of the property which it has occupied for the last 35 years, has a history of ups and downs unmatched, probably, by any other still existent golf or country club in this district. It had a charter membership of 100 when incorporated in December of 1908, organized by Williard E. Robinson, then either owner or manager of the Cotton Estate on which the golf course was built. By the spring of 1909, while the golf course was yet in its early formative stage, the membership had increased to 150 and it had been decided to take in a hundred more, a goodly number of whom already had applied for membership.

The recent purchasers of the property are said to plan an all-year-round club, in which winter sports will play a part. That's what the club was in the beginning. It had winter sports before it had golf. In the winter of 1908-09 it had a toboggan chute three-eighths of a mile long, a skating pond of four and a half acres and the remodeled Cotton mansion, serving as clubhouse and locker building, was the scene of dinners, dances and entertainments for the new members.

New Clubhouse

On the night of Nov. 21, 1915, this building was destroyed by fire. An attractive bungalow which meantime had been built formed the nucleus for the new and much more elaborate combination clubhouse and locker room with which golfers of these parts have become familiar over the years since it was completed in 1916. Whether the Belmont Spring Country Club ever owned this building or any of the property is something on which I am not quite clear, although when it was dedicated in September of 1916 I had a notation, in advance of the dedication, reading:

"A new spirit has pervaded the club ranks this season, since the members took upon their own shoulders the financial obligations and management of the club's affairs."

In any event, the club in the intervening period was in a position to own the property and reduce the indebtedness to a point where it could have tided over the depression of the early 30's and the pleasure-driving ban this year, seeing that in its heyday its membership at one time had equaled or passed the 500-mark and its yearly income at one time reached a maximum of approximately $80,000, so I'm told. It was a case of easy come, easy go, however, with lavish expenditures on the golf course and reputed profligacy in the running of the clubhouse.

National Play

The Belmont Club has played quite a prominent part in the history of golf, both locally and nationally. Its full 18 holes of golf were not completed until 1911, three years after a start was made in July of 1908. In 1914 it was the venue for the Massachusetts open championship, won by Mike Brady after a tie with Orrin Terry, then the club's professional. In 1916, shortly after the dedication of its new clubhouse, it was the scene of the women's national championship, won by Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, Ga., who held the title over the no-championship war years of 1917-18, and won again in 1919 and 1920.

It staged the Massachusetts amateur championship in 1929; the state open for the second time in 1933. In 1920 it put on an exhibition match for Harry Vardon and Ted Ray against Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford which drew the largest gallery Ouimet ever saw at an exhibition match. In 1937 it put on an open for professionals and amateurs which attracted the leading professionals of that period, with $12,000 in prize money. Byron Nelson was the winner, in a final with Henry Picard, and nothing but the bad storm of the final day, probably, prevented the club from coming out substantially ahead.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	8	0	2	18	47	18
Detroit	4	2	2	10	30	23
Chicago	5	4	0	10	28	35
Toronto	4	4	2	10	35	37
Boston	2	4	2	6	30	40
New York	0	9	0	0	23	50

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—One ray of hope for the minor leagues at next week's meetings—Leo Bondy, the Giants' secretary, says his club has enough young players to supply a couple of Class "D" teams if they can find leagues that are operating next summer . . . The Giants are trying to fix up a working agreement with the Bradford, Pa., Pony League club today because they don't want to risk spoiling some good prospects by starting them in too fast company . . . And no cracks, please, about the class of ball the Giants played last season . . . The First Regiment at West Point lost the toss and will have to serve as Navy cheering section at the Army-Navy game Saturday . . . That must make them the Army "goats."

Further word on Don Hutson from a guy who should know: Pete Cawthon, the grid Dodgers' coach, argues that the other Green Bay players ought to chip in part of their salaries to raise Don's pay . . . "Why," says Pete, "on one play Sunday Pug Manders had him completely covered and Hutson just stuck one big hand in Pug's face and reached down around his knees somewhere to catch the ball with the other hand . . . Then he apologized to Manders for doing it."

Matty Geis, Princeton track coach, thinks he will have a "comer" soon in Dick Hall, a 4:21 schoolboy miler now at Exeter Academy . . . Red Smith, the Packers' assistant coach, gives "better guards" as the reason why the Redskins walloped the Bears Sunday . . . If the guards can't be bumped out of the way, the "T" formation can be beaten, Red explains, because that gives the tackles and ends a chance to rush the passer.

A report on the "Yankee Bee Country Club" somewhere in the South Pacific, reveals that the Seabees who constructed a jungle golf course have only four worn-out golf balls and nine clubs, made from scrap iron and sanded-down pick handles . . . The chief greens keeper is "Jimmy," a pet goat who trims the grass wherever he is tethered . . . A lost ball there doesn't mean just stroke and distance, but a month's suspension of play.

Writing for a record company's publication, Sportscaster Red Barber, the verce of Them Bums, says his favorite operatic aria is "Some Day He'll Return" from "Madame Butterfly" . . . Dedicated, no doubt, to Larry MacPhail.

Defenseman Joins New York Rangers

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—The New York Rangers, who have lost their first nine National Hockey League games this season, today signed an amateur defenseman and released a rookie forward.

The defenseman is Roger Leger, 195-pound husky who has been rejected for military service in Canada. He was given an offer by the Montreal Canadiens two years ago, but broke his wrist before he was signed. Last season Leger played for the Canadian Pacific Club of the Montreal War Industry League. He is expected to play against Boston Thursday.

Archie Fraser, young center, was released at his own request, and will return to Canada.

Jurges Rejected

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—The New York Giants have learned that shortstop Bill Jurges, recently given a 1-A classification, has been rejected for military service. Jurges said his rejection was due to an old injury received when he played for the Reading, Pa., International League club in 1929-1930.

Landis Ousts Cox

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—President William D. Cox of the Philadelphia Phillies, National League Club, was ousted from organized baseball today by Commissioner K. M. Landis for betting on baseball games in violation of a major league ruling.

Headmasters Are Against School Game

Prospects of Mayor Tobin's proposed charity high school football game between the winner of the English-Latin game Thursday and either Melrose or Waltham High Schools appeared dubious of fulfillment today following statements by the high school principals involved.

All are definitely opposed to post-season games for their schools—the game would be played either Dec. 4 or 5 at Harvard Stadium or Fenway Park—and only exceptional conditions could make them change their minds.

Walter F. Downey, headmaster at English High, declared this morning, "I have stated more than once as headmaster that our season ends Thanksgiving Day. . . . We have never played post-season games and I don't favor them."

Headmaster Charles W. Goodrich of Waltham said, "I am definitely opposed to any post-season game. The only excuse for sports is for the welfare of the pupils . . . and I believe it would be taking it out of the boys to play after the season ends. Of course, you understand, I might be overruled."

Howard B. Wilder, Melrose headmaster, said, "My answer is no to all requests for post-season games." Asked if he would allow Melrose to play if either Boston school permitted the game, he replied, "My answer would be 'no' under any condition."

Mayor Tobin today conferred with Boston's superintendant of schools, Arthur L. Gould.

Briefs: Yesterday's grid writers' luncheon at the Kenmore was the wind-up for the season . . . It was also one of the best, due to the presence of English and Latin coaches . . . If the term friendly enemies was ever meant for two rivals, Bill Ohrenberger and Charlie Fitzgerald are it.

Lew Manly of Tufts: "Lud Wray certainly meant it when he said Holy Cross plays for keeps. They're a well-drilled, hard-hitting unit. We didn't have enough to keep up."

Bill Stewart was a first-time visitor . . . The National League umpire and former hockey coach and referee left last night to visit his son, a staff sergeant in the Air Forces, in Washington . . . Bill believes well-organized sports programs of baseball and track would go far towards helping the juvenile delinquency problem. He also hopes major league baseball will continue—"It's one of the essential things in our whole sports program," he declared.

Moody Sarno of Boston College and Henry Lamar of Harvard exchanged compliments over their tie game of last Saturday . . . Said Sarno, "Harvard had as good a defense as some of the teams we used to play in peacetime," . . . Said Lamar: "From the time Eddie Doherty's substitute, Charlie Mccoy, was in the game, the pressure was on us. That kid was all right."

John Curley, Athletic Director of B. C., disclosed how Harvard and the Eagles finally got together again after a lapse in relations of nearly a quarter-century . . . "The game was arranged in a five-minute phone conversation with Carroll Getchell, Harvard's A. D. pro tem," he said. "The whole thing was so informal that it was nearly two weeks later that we discovered that we hadn't even discussed financial arrangements. There was never any talk of a contract."

G. C.

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EXPERIENCED HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER or assistant; resort preferred; or companion, willing to go anywhere; available at once. Box Z-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION (Christian Scientist), cultured; secretary; practical nurse; no housework; sleep in—out. Mrs. Pippin, 255 West 108th Street, N. Y. C. (Apt. 9-D). ACademy 2-0084.

SECRETARY, executive editorial experienced woman, desires responsible position; college graduate; $40-$50. Box F-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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COMPETENT secretary; experience in supervising others also desirable, for progressive N. Y. C. firm; pleasant associates, splendid opportunity and post-war future; give details of experience and salary desired. N. Y. C. Write Box A-15, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED — Housekeeper and companion for elderly lady. Box D-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or NEE 1599 after 6:30 p. m.

SECRETARY, young woman, English-Spanish dictation; state salary desired. Write Box G-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—Legal stenographer. Apply to S. FAUST, Room 3317, 60 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C., but only if an expert.

INFORMATION

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A	■	I	■	L	■	U
G	O	B	L	I	N	S
G	A	L	■	A	I	S
A	R	I	L	■	B	E
I	■	C	A	R	■	X
■	A	K	R	O	N	■
D	■	S	K	Y	■	L
A	B	■	S	A	L	E
N	A	P	■	L	E	T
C	H	E	V	I	O	T
E	■	R	■	S	■	E
D	R	U	M	M	E	R

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THANKSGIVING
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12:30 to 8:30 P. M. EL. 5-8334

Costile
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Town and Country
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ENGLAND

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UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
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36, Bradshawgate, Bolton.

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BLAckfriars 6666

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ENGLAND

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Eire

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Lowest Cash Prices

EIRE

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19, SUFFOLK STREET
56, DAME STREET
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Lace and Linen Table Sets.
Artistic Floral Decorations.
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Scotland

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EDINBURGH

ANDREW STEWART
Coal Merchant
Heriothill Depot Warriston Road
Telephone 23890
serves readers of
The Christian Science Monitor

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Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
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at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
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WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
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TEL. BRIDGETON 2610

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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun— Crawford Young

"I'm going down and have a talk with his draft board. Look at what he's doing to my sofa."

Today's Quotation

One of the best rules in conversation is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish had been left unsaid.—SWIFT

In Lighter Vein

Successful Climax

"No more will I hear his footsteps on yonder walk just as the clock strikes the hour of 8."

"Gracious, Jeannette!"

"And the old parlor light will never burn low for him again."

"You don't mean it?"

"I do, and, furthermore, he will never sit on the sofa three nights a week and call me pet names as he has long been doing for two years."

"I am astonished."

"And tonight I am going to burn all the old love-letters in my trunk."

"B-but why are you going to discard him?"

"Discard him? Why, you goose, I am going to marry him!"—Exchange.

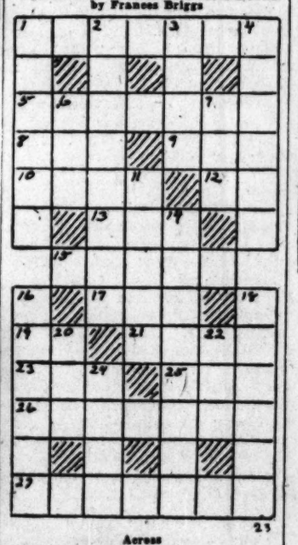
Stocking Up

Mother: "Junior, why are you taking two pieces of cake?"

Junior: "Because you told me not to ask for it twice."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Those who seek.
5—Who are the Halloween sprites?
8—What is a liquid measure of 4 quarts (abbr.)?
9—Three-toed sloths.
10—What is the outer covering of certain seeds?
12—Exist.
13—Vehicle.
15—What city is largest rubber manufacturing center in world?
17—Old woman tossed up "seventeen times as high as the moon" planned to sweep cobwebs from what?
19—What is a month of Jewish year?
21—Auction.
22—Gimlet is what?
25—To abhor.
26—What is name of range of hills between England and Scotland?
27—Timpanist is what?

Down

1—Who prophesied concerning "desire of all nations"?
2—What golf clubs are used especially for playing ball from bunkers?
3—What was Charles Lamb's pseudonym?
4—What breed of English cattle gets its name from an English county?
6—Sewing implement.
7—Point of a pen is what?
11—What are merry adventures?
14—What do you call the principles or characteristics of a monarchical government?
16—The daffodils of Wordsworth's poem did what?
18—What is a missive?
20—Exclamation of contempt.
23—What is first name of Ornstein, Russian composer and pianist?
24—What is a republic on west coast of South America?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

The Loyal Bookman

Daniel Webster had a friend whose large pretensions of learning were refuted by his manner of speech. One day the statesman visited the man's extensive library and examined some of his books. But he found no pleasure in the exercise, for books in those days were so constructed that they required the service of a paper knife to make their contents accessible, and these books had never been slit.

"Ah," said the "learned" one, "you see I am surrounded here by my friends."

"Yes," agreed Webster, "and I see that you are invariably loyal to them—you have never cut them."

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Floating Seadrome Can Remain Level Despite Waves?

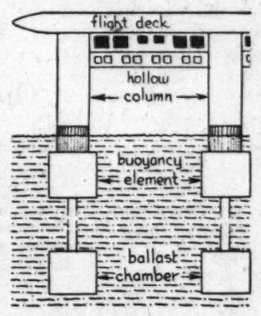
Trans-oceanic flying is commonplace today, due to war exigencies. But as a peacetime commercial venture it still presents some serious problems. High-speed super de luxe "spare-no-expense" air liners are a present possibility, but air freight and express and reasonably-priced trans-oceanic air passenger service would run into difficulties.

Such a long hop as from Washington to Cherbourg or from San Francisco to Honolulu would require so heavy and bulky a fuel load as to make the pay-load of passengers or cargo unprofitable.

One simple solution to the problem would be a string of refueling seadromes or floating landing fields strung along trans-oceanic air routes. Application to construct such a seadrome chain actually has been filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Each seadrome will provide a floating platform 70 feet above the surface of the ocean, 400 feet wide at the center, 280 feet wide at the ends, and over 3,500 feet long.

This platform will be supported on 72 metal columns extending so deep into the water that no matter how storm-tossed the surface of the ocean may be the platform will remain level, for the buoyant elements that support it are beneath the portion of the water that is affected by wave motion, and the streamlined, open-work character of the structure allows waves



to roll along practically unresisted beneath the flight deck.

The wide central space will house a hotel on one side of the flight strip and provide plane-parking space on the other. There will also be provision for the complete refueling and servicing of planes, as well as a radio station and weather observatory.

Electric power enables six propellers to help move the seadrome into position and can serve to keep it where it belongs even if the 1,000-ton anchors should fail. They also are used to keep the runway headed into the wind, an essential factor for airplane landings and take-offs.

Three such seadromes would make the flight from Washington to Cherbourg possible in three successive 800-mile over-ocean hops plus a final jump of 890 miles—and all these hops are short enough to be economically feasible.

—W. P. Keasbey

Tantalum is such a rare metal that it is usually weighed in pounds rather than tons.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Where 'Three Men in a Boat' Called

The Barley Mow, the quaint thatched inn alongside the Thames made famous by Jerome K. Jerome, English humorist.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: If the manpower shortage is real, you'd think the air networks could get along without an announcer to introduce the announcer.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The depression was that period when the laundry would do your shirt while you waited.

Punch ©: Christmas is coming. It will be the fourth one on which Hitler hasn't broadcast from Buckingham Palace.

Banking: An Army rifle weighs 8.69 pounds. After it has been carried a few miles, the decimal point drops out.

A Verse for Today

Sing unto the LORD *with thanksgiving; sing praise upon the harp unto our God: . . . Who prepareth rain for the earth, who maketh grass to grow upon the mountains.*—Ps. 147:7, 8

NEWS ITEM— NEXT YEAR'S VICTORY GARDENERS ARE URGED TO HOARD LEAVES—THEY HELP MAKE EXCELLENT SOIL DRESSING.
WHY, MR FISH YOU OLD HOARDER
'S FUNNY! THIS YEAR I DON'T CARE HOW MUCH THEY BLOW ON MY SIDE
L. F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*But Don't Walk in Your Sleep*

By LE PELLEY

AH... THE NIGHT BEFORE THANKSGIVING... HERE'S FOR A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP —
BE SO-O-O...
BE SO THANKFUL THAT YOU GO RIGHT OUT AND BUY ANOTHER WAR BOND
THE NICE THING ABOUT SOME DREAMS IS THAT ONE COULD MAKE THEM COME TRUE !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Quiet But Nice*

By RODGERS

I got up early this A.M.
Had a good breakfast-
And romped through the rest of the day with my friends—
"Not a day to write home about," I thought as I stretched out after supper-
"Still it'll do till a better day comes along!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Unfinished Business*

By THE HAGERS

It's plain to see Drakeville admires Professor's new synthetic tires.
The road is beckoning once more, And orders pour in by the score.
There's just one flaw. We took a look At Widgeon's empty ration book.
"We're not through yet," he cried. "Alas! Now we must make synthetic gas!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Thanks Giving

America has much to be grateful for this Thanksgiving. For peaceful skies over sheltered homes, land unravaged, its old and very young protected, and its youth—though largely absent from the festive board—proving its manhood and womanhood in ways to make the country's heart beat tenderly proud. For well-earned harvests and warm hearths. Lessons learned and victories achieved. A dawning awareness of belonging to a world of neighbors, of friendly hands joined across the seas. For the end of the long war road, if not in sight, at least assured.

And above and beyond these blessings stands one without which the others not only would be worthless but impossible. A lad of seven summed it up on the radio "Quiz Kid" program Sunday night in one of the briefest but most eloquent Thanksgiving sermons ever delivered. Joel had no intention of preaching. He simply was answering thus, with all his little boy earnestness, a question as to what a person could find to be thankful for in this war-devastated world of 1943:

> We can be thankful we have God . . . and knowing we have Him, we can be sure everything will turn out all right.

That answer would have pleased the Pilgrim Fathers, those prayerful men who originated America's Thanksgiving tradition with little more tangible reason for gratitude than the fact that they had their God and the freedom with which to worship Him as they desired.

Americans today can be thankful beyond all else that they have God—that He is ever at hand to comfort and heal and save. That loved ones on far shores are learning to take refuge in the consciousness of His nearness and availability. And that none, whether still in this earthly abode or in one of those other many "mansions" of which Christ Jesus spoke, can ever stray beyond His loving presence.

For this we give thanks.

Subsidies and Bewilderment

One prime difficulty with rallying effective opposition to the inflation that with daily mounting aggressiveness threatens to destroy at home so much that Americans are fighting to protect abroad is because the devilish thing is claiming to be complicated, even bewildering.

If one could say in simple words that inflation stems from selfishness, or greed, or ignorance, it would patently appear that such things must not be indulged at home while combated abroad. But the fight against inflation does not suggest itself in such plain terms to the average American.

He reads that various labor groups insist they must have more money because the cost of living has gone up, and that sounds fair. He reads that the farmers want higher prices because their production costs have ascended, and that sounds reasonable. He looks at his own pay after withholding tax deductions and is inclined to agree with the House Ways and Means Committee that taxes are about high enough.

Then, when it comes to the subsidies that currently feature in the inflation news, and he listens to all the economic double talk about spending $800,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 now to prevent spending $15,000,000,000 later, and tries to square it against the farmyard argument that subsidies paid now will have to be paid with taxes later, well, who is to blame the Average American if he falls off the sled?

The present inflationary situation is not unique, nor unexpected. The United States has had more or less inflation with each of its wars. It has had money not "worth a Continental," it has had "Greenbacks."

It is true the Country survived these experiences, and memory dims the lost homes, the dissipated savings, the depressions, the "protective" tariffs, the international frictions, even the wars they engendered.

What does all this lead up to? Only this, the experience of the past has driven home the lessons to all who will study them that intelligent, decisive steps can limit the ravages of inflation. After a slow start, the Roosevelt Administration has evolved and manned a defense against inflation.

It may not be the best that might be fabricated in the realm of pure economics, but it is the best the Country is likely to get for this war. Those Congressmen who attack it without offering constructive alternatives should recall that the Administration's program has already held living costs to a 25 per cent rise under economic pressures far more intense than those that brought the 100 per cent rise in 1918. We believe that if it is properly supported on all sides it can save the Country from incalculable harm.

This defense against inflation requires (1) a tight line against wage increases, (2) solid ceilings on prices, (3) a heavy tax program, (4) savings and still more savings, (5) limited subsidies in the hands of the President to reduce costs of certain essential foods and to encourage specific production of certain short, essential lines.

Obviously, the whole cannot be effective when any part is under constant threat of disruption by Congress or a special group. Equally obvious is the fact that only a firm public stand against inflation, with concomitant support of the whole control program can stiffen Congress against pressure blocs, and end these constant threats to what remains of the Nation's economic stabilization.

Japanese Fleet?

A further American landing in the Gilberts—on the atoll of Abemama—points to a developing process which sooner or later the admirals in Tokyo must try to halt. Since the maulings Japanese naval forces received at Midway they have appeared reluctant to risk a major engagement. Possibly their best hope of prolonging the war depends on keeping their big ships as a "fleet in being"—one which can always threaten the Allies.

But Tokyo has at least three reasons for chancing a major fleet action:

1. Every base for air power seized by United Nations forces increases their sea power. Particularly in the shield of interlocking island bases in the central Pacific do landing fields tip the scales against naval forces. Every foothold gained there literally provides support for additional advances.

2. American naval building is mounting far faster than Japan's. Other things being equal, the longer the Japanese Navy—now rated at hardly more than half the total of American strength—waits before coming to grips, the greater will be its inferiority.

3. The policy of sending a naval boy to market has been disastrous for Japan in the last year. The task forces of cruisers and destroyers she has frittered away around the Solomons have probably already unbalanced her fleet and left her battleships with meager shielding forces.

If Tokyo wants to try to stop the American drive in the central Pacific—where "island hopping" can move fast and far—it will almost surely have to use a large fleet. And that is exactly what the whole American Navy is hoping it will do!

Appointments to Algiers

Even before the Lebanese crisis has been settled, the appointment of Edmund C. Wilson and Alfred Duff Cooper American and British envoys to the French Committee of National Liberation has been announced. This is a curious development. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Duff Cooper have the personal rank of Ambassador. Though the State Department insists that Mr. Wilson's appointment does not mean diplomatic recognition of the Committee, the fact stands that it does add to the Committee's prestige, for the rank of the American envoy to it has been raised.

In Algiers both appointments are reportedly looked upon as "the end of a phase" in the relations between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Committee on the other. Friends of General de Gaulle will naturally interpret the change as a move toward recognition of the Committee, or at least as implying increased confidence in the Committee and the Consultative Assembly recently set up in Algiers and including many members of the Parliament of the Third Republic.

In view of the obvious irritation in British and American quarters over the Committee's handling of the Lebanese crisis, it would seem that the new appointments must have been dictated by broader considerations of Allied planning, involving, for example, the Allied Advisory Council for Italy, to which former American and British representatives to Algiers have been named. But in any case, the French Committee can point to the development as evidence that it is still gaining rather than losing ground in its effort to establish itself as the representative of France.

Still With Us

Our Readers Say—

Race Relations in the South

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The attached [a letter from a Negro minister, the Rev. J. A. Brodie] is sent you because it is a true expression of Southern inter-racial relations, a vital matter for other sections of our country to apprehend. The appeal by Southern Negro leaders to the good will of their white compatriots in the name of themselves and their followers is of itself proof of mutual good will.

As doing justice to the fundamental good will existing between the two races in the South, and for its emollient effect upon a war-aggravated misconcept of racial relations here in its chief habitat, I thought you might want to publish pertinent parts of it.

Montgomery, Ala. ROBERT H. SCOTT

It should ever be remembered that during the period of the War Between the States, the Southern white men left their wives and children in care and under the protection of their slaves and without thought of any betrayal of that trust, and that trust was not betrayed. You trusted us then, you may trust us now. . . .

There is a close tie between the Southern white man and the Southern Negro that only they can understand. There are no two races that can live together and understand each other like the Negro and the Southern white man. There is no Negro born in the South that wants to live apart from our white friends and there is no Negro born in the South that wants "social equalities." We teach the Negro boy and girl that racial integrity is best attained by racial purity and solidarity, and that the South is the home of the Negro and that the only friends of the Negro is the Southern white man. We preach from our pulpits that the Negro must train to be better servants along industrial lines, better cooks, laundresses, waitresses, and more trustworthy servants.

Whatever may be said of the hardships of slavery, it must be acknowledged that slavery was a blessing to the Negroes. It must be admitted that the slave owners turned out four million men, women, and children better trained in trades, industries, morals, manners, and religion than any other four million people since.

The Southern white man is noted for his generosity, his hospitality, and for his adherence to customs. Among the outstanding things that he has always done is to feel a great responsibility for the Southern Negro, and the Negro is 100 per cent American. We are willing to die side by side with the American white man for democracy.

Earned Income Credit

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I observe that you have twice given your approval to the proposal to eliminate the earned income credit at present allowed for income tax purposes. You have given no arguments to justify your approval, and I am at a loss to imagine what they might be.

If the tax basis is sound, added revenue should be raised by increasing rates and lowering exemptions. The earned income credit is not an exemption. It is the embodiment of the principle that income which accrues while one sleeps should be taxed at a higher rate than that earned by the sweat of the brow. This principle is certainly no less sound during a national emergency and should perhaps be emphasized at such a time.

In presenting the Treasury proposals to the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Morgenthau suggested the elimination of the credit on two grounds. He stated that it would simplify the tax calculation, and that owing to the present method of treating all income up to $3,000 as "earned" the credit had lost its true significance. These were specious arguments. So long as the interest from certain securities is tax-exempt, the tax form must continue to indicate that surtax net income and normal tax income may not be the same. This will confuse the small taxpayer, even though he has no exempt income. As to Mr. Morgenthau's second statement, it is obvious that the cure is to grant the credit only in respect of true earned income. WILFRED GODFREY

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"My Pen in Hand"

The Bookshelf

Probably no feature recently published on the Editorial Page of this newspaper has attracted more favorable attention than the letters from men in the various uniformed services of the United Nations, scattered over the globe as from the hand of a giant sower. It is reasonable to believe, therefore, that VERY TRULY OURS (New York: Dial Press. $2), a collection of letters from America's fighting men, edited by James Waterman Wise, will strike a similar responsive chord.

Mr. Wise says in a foreword that the letters were sent him in response to an announcement that a book was to be made from them. The selections are good; they range from the semi-literate to the intellectual, the writers geographically from Oregon lumberjacks to Brooklyn taxi drivers, and mentally from tough professional soldiers to the spiritually inclined. In no case is the writer's identity revealed.

* * *

These boys know why they're out there—on the ocean, over the mountains, on the desert, or in the jungle. One lad points out—for the benefit of a mother who hoped he would not have to go across—the things he feels need correcting, and adds: "So please, Mom, don't forget that I don't want to die any more than the next guy, but neither do I want the next guy to do all the dying and suffering."

But they know what they themselves want. "What I'd like to get is a sense of fulfillment, through work, through love, or through some sort of accomplishment," writes a boy in England. "I want to come home and find a girl. And I want a job that will make me feel as if it were extremely important to the world that I do it."

A lad in London is impressed with the kindness of the British to the boys away from home. Another in Africa feels the advantages of seeing the world: "I consider the periodic movements of Churchill, Roosevelt, Willkie, the Chiangs and others as the best insurance for a stable world when this is over. . . . It will indeed be a happy day when Stalin and his retinue journey to London, or Ottawa, or Chicago."

* * *

A soldier in Eisenhower's quarters comments: "He is still the same swell guy in spite of all the glorifying titles. He is still General Ike to us who know and love him. . . . I hope and pray that the people on the home front get together and place aside . . . little differences and petty hatreds . . . and all push together for the General."

It is not surprising to those who have read numerous servicemen's letters to observe the spiritual note in many of them. One aviator speaks of new confidence of being able to face each new adventure—the result "of His having helped me when I asked for His help." The last letter is in blank verse from a boy who helped to build the Alaska Highway and his concluding stanza reads:

> God grant the day when all alike
> shall pit their strength and heroism
> and skill against the real enemies . . .
> the wants of the world, and in a ceaseless
> timeless struggle against nature,
> we'll be fighting a real man's war,
> for a real people's victory.

M. W. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

There's a War, But—

Customers in stores and restaurants who become abusive these days because of slow service, untrained employees, lack of accustomed articles, curtailed delivery, etc., all too often deserve the answer they get: "Don't you know there's a war?"

But that answer is no cover for unwarranted jacking up of prices and sly attempting to make extra profit out of a situation in which the public is counted on to accept "war" as explaining pretty much everything it doesn't like.

Privations due to war are one thing. They must be borne. But profiteering is a wholly different matter.—*New York World-Telegram.*

Freezing Wages Doesn't Halt Inflation

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Harvard Professor Sumner H. Slichter's recent address on "Wages and Inflation" before the Academy of Political Science in New York deserves wide attention. He finds that "up to now the record of price control has been reasonably good"; but that is only the start of his conclusion. He offers surprising figures to support his contention that wage rates (not "take-home wages," but hourly rates of pay) "have increased considerably less than the published figures seem to indicate." If "every wage rate in every plant in the United States had been frozen in 1939, pay rolls still would have doubled." How could this be? Well, chiefly because more people are at work, many workers have moved from low- into high-paying plants, and besides that, people are working longer work weeks and getting penalty overtime.

This analysis is interesting chiefly because it leads to the next step, as outlined by Dr. Slichter's logic, that "only a small part of the problem of inflation can be met by wage policy." Put in somewhat less formal language, this means that because so many more people are now working, and working such long hours, a policy directed solely to "freezing" rates isn't by itself going to get very far in holding down purchasing power. On the whole, Dr. Slichter feels that by one means or another—by the Government or by the public's abhorrence of strikes—"reasonably effective control has been established over the price of labor."

A good many people are not going to agree with this, but Dr. Slichter's reputation makes it interesting: It seems quite plain to him that some revision of the "little steel" formula is necessary. It doesn't make sense to him to protect wages against a rise in the cost of living up to May, 1942, and not thereafter. The cost of living has gone up since then, and Dr. Slichter concludes that some change in the formula is necessary and also to take into account the unhappy lot of the white-collar groups.

Dr. Slichter seems to belong to that group of middle-ground economists who believe the Government cannot halt inflation dead in its tracks, but that it should put up a general delaying action, on an elastic front, much as has been done so far. Perhaps he is right, though the subject is certainly controversial.

Thus, for example, he looks with equanimity on a "little steel" formula revised upward to increase pay rolls by around $7 billions between 1943 and 1944. Even if the cost of living goes up another 4 or 5 per cent, with a consequent increase in the so-called "inflationary gap" of roughly $8 billions, Dr. Slichter concludes that "this does not mean inflation." Why? The great safeguard which he sees is the good sense of the public itself. The public has already shown, he points out, "a marked disposition not to reach for goods at fancy prices, and to conserve its purchasing power until the kind of goods which it wishes to buy are available." In the final analysis, the public's good sense may be the brake that keeps inflation from rolling us over the cliff.

It is not here that the Harvard economist sees the major threat. The real danger, he concludes, "springs from the possibility that the national wage policy will be wrecked by the insistence of aggressive and powerful groups upon preferred treatment."

Yes, here is the danger. General prohibitions against strikes have never worked satisfactorily, but now the country is threatened with a situation where there are *rewards* for strikes. In other words, some groups may get preferred treatment because they are tough enough to demand it. If the Nation is to have a stable wage policy, then the arbitrating bodies like WLB and the rail wage boards must have more official support, Dr. Slichter declares, and especially more public support.

In a challenging conclusion, Dr. Slichter believes that a price level of 50 or 60 per cent above 1939 will be desirable after the war and that, whether desirable or not, we are going to get it. He also believes war wage policy will be scrapped with peace, but only temporarily. "It does not seem worthy of a nation of grownups," he says, "not to establish machinery for implementing the national interest in these matters."

Three Nations Meet, Not Men

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

One of the great moments of history is apparently upon us. All the diplomatic capitals of the world assume that Messrs. Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin are or soon will be meeting. Gossip, of course, may have overrun the facts. The Russian leader may be kept at home by the transcendent needs of his own battle front. But the indications seem to be that at last these three great men, and possibly a fourth—Chiang Kai-shek—are exchanging the words and impressions they have so long wished to share.

The road to their rendezvous has been long and difficult. One thing it attests: the war is won. The three would not have met if there had been any doubt, and their talk—as among the Foreign Ministers at Moscow—must be chiefly of the planning of the peace. The remaining military phases of the European war, however arduous and costly, are now writ plainly before us. The Nazis are encircled. One break-through is already dealing them terrible punishment: from the air. Other breaches in the fortress walls may come at any time, from the Channel to the Dnieper.

And so the three, or four, leaders will talk of future plans. If the Generalissimo is included, he will have many questions to ask concerning his end of the war, which is far from won. But in the main the problem will be a European one, and the big questions will concern Germany and its victim nations.

Assuming it is the three men who meet, we see three diverse, destiny-struck characters. The Elizabethan Englishman, the social-reforming country-squire American politician, the flinty revolutionist from Tifliz. And one could readily add the Chinese general and patriot. Men could scarcely have come by stranger paths to this rendezvous. Already the Englishman and the Russian have met, and not got on too well, it is believed. But times were bad then. Both are freer now. How the expansive liveliness of the American will strike the Russian remains to be seen. It is easy to imagine the eagerness of each to impress the other, and become friends. Truly, a scene for playwrights, for painters and sculptors, for historians—even for reporters!

It is well that these men should meet. They will understand each other better ever after. There will be no false images, no hidden or suspected weaknesses.

But the leaders should understand one thing: they have become men of destiny not upon the basis of human personality or purely personal achievement. They are representatives, nothing more. Russia has produced Stalin; Britain evoked Churchill; America brought forth Roosevelt. Each typifies, in high degree, the qualities of the nation behind and beyond him. Of themselves, they did—so to speak—nothing. They are great and they bear mandates of authority only so far as their nations stand behind them.

In the case of Stalin, a powerful system of government insures his authority; Churchill retains his leadership because his country wants him; Roosevelt has a fixed term of office but with varying national prestige. Of the three, doubtless Roosevelt has the weakest relationship to his nation. And he reflects the shortcomings of the American war effort perhaps more palpably than the others.

The temptation to vainglory on these three men is indeed great, but each becomes truly great as he realizes that his role in history is not personal but national. And more than national. For behind the heroic, sacrificial stand against Hitler which these nations have made, rises the world's conscience and the integrity of Christian, spiritual civilization. These men, therefore, are the product of the world's right thinking, expressed in varying ways. In the Russians, right thinking has taken the form of a fierce defense of the homeland. For Britain it is much the same. America sprang to defend itself against one attack and a far more potent general threat to mankind everywhere.

It is well, therefore, not to concentrate on the three or four human beings who may be meeting somewhere this week. Indeed, the greatest service would be to free them as individuals from the fearful load of ego and self which each must combat. Rather, they are impersonalities, not abstractions exactly, but embodiments of national ways of life and thought which derive from the whole people—from their own nations and from mankind. They are great and dramatic and statesmanlike individuals only as they reflect their true nationhood, which of course they do, and for which we salute them.

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